The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Five hundred Mormon immigrants arrived at New York on Monday.

—Gen. Howard has been assigned to the command of the Department of Columbia.

—The American Book Trade Union will hold a meeting at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie, on the 21st. inst.

—Geo. H. Browne has declined the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

—Stuben Bros. oil factory in Brooklyn was burned last Sunday night. Loss $36,000. No insurance.

—The Union coal miners at New Straitsville, Ohio, ended their long strike there on Saturday by returning to work in a body.

—The Orangemen of New York will celebrate their 12th of July festival this year by listening to a sermon by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

—A cyclone passed over Savannah, Ga., last Sunday night, tearing up trees and unroofing houses. The grand stand at the fair grounds was destroyed.

—A son of J. J. Piatt, the poet, of Cincinnati, was so badly injured on Saturday by the explosion of gun powder contained in a vial that that he died in a few moments.

—The Commissioners of Hennepin county, Minn., have appropriated five thousand dollars for the benefit of the sufferers by the grasshopper plague in that State.

—It is stated that Hon. Wm. Williams, of Buffalo, has been appointed General Manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, in place of Amasa J. Stone, resigned.

—Robert Cunningham, a member of the Dominion Parliament from Manitoba, died in St. Paul on Sunday of hemorrhage of the stomach, caused by excessive dissipation.

—The Chicago grand jury has found a true bill against Dr. Earle, the abortionist, for murder in the first degree in the case of Rosetta Jackson. The trial will take place next week.

—A dispatch says William Johnston, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, under arrest for burglary, murderously assaulted Town Marshal Hammelton, with self-defense shot Johnson dead.

—A Halifax dispatch says: The steamer Falmouth has arrived, and reports passing on Sunday, six miles off Seal Island, a steamer with a Cable laying gear attached. It is supposed to be the missing steamer Faraday.

—A blazing ball from a "roman candle" entered an open window of a house on Dskalb avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, and upset a camphene lamp, setting fire to the house, which was burned, together with a child of the occupant.

—The bark S. V. R. Watson was in collision with the propeller W. H. Barnum at Point au Pelee on Saturday night, and sunk in thirty fathoms of water. She was loaded with 32,500 bushels of corn, and valued at $28,000; insured for $20,000.

—A dispatch from Pembina says a party of Sioux Indians attacked the settlement of St. Joseph on Sunday and killed four persons. Several children are missing. A company has started for the scene of the massacre. A volunteer company is organizing.

—In the steeple chase at Long Branch on Saturday, J. Donahue's Tammany, after falling at the hurdle, was remounted, but soon fell again heavily and died. George Ayres' Victor, which had its fetlock broken in jumping the last hurdle at the same race, was soon afterward shot.

—President Keep, of the Northwestern Railroad Company, has written a letter to the Governor of Iowa similar in tone to that recently written by Superintendent Riddell, of the Rock Island & Pacific. He says the Northwestern Company accepts the Iowa Railroad laws, and will conform to their requirements under protest.

—Yesterday the tomb of Lincoln was opened at Springfield, to allow his mortal remains to be viewed by certain prominent gentlemen. A friend, who was permitted to look upon them a few days since, says the body is as natural apparently as the day it laid in the State House, with the exception that the upper lip is somewhat swollen.

—Judge Bingham, of Columbus, Ohio, has dismissed the Postoffice injunction case, on the ground that as the City Council had not as yet passed an ordinance authorizing the United States Government to take possession of the rooms in the new city hall building for the use of the postoffice, the action of the City Solicitor was premature.

—On Saturday evening a hurricane visited Salem, N. J., unroofing buildings, tearing up fruit trees and damaging the crops. Mulford's hay house was entirely demolished, and Dunn & Hunt's oil cloth factory was unroofed. After the storm the streets were almost impassible, from the presence of broken tree limbs and other debris.

—An Erie dispatch says: John Hall, an old resident of this county, committed suicide on Saturday by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been sick some weeks, and was partially deranged. His body was found after a long search in a field some distance from the house, with two gashes across his throat, either of which would have been fatal.

—On Friday evening, at Horn Lake, Miss., Sawney Jacobs, colored, was literally cut to pieces by a colored boy named Fred. Turner. The latter had loaned the former half a dollar, and for asking for it, was beaten several times by Jacobs. The boy finally drew a pocket-knife and cut him fourteen times, killing him almost instantly. He then fled to the bottom.

OPIUM EATING.

The Practice in the United States

Opium eaters are found among all classes Clergymen and lawyers, whose brains are over taxed, are often led to adopt the fatal assistance of this drug, and some of the finest lights at the bar are, in no small degree, due to its use. Many of the hack writers, who manufacture the sensation stories for the cheap newspaper press work up to the necessary excitement by eating opium.

A large number of our students at our colleges are opium eaters. This follows, as a matter of course, the free use of tobacco. If the excitement of the latter be a delight, how much greater pleasure must there be in the more subtle and refined excitement of opium? and hence, there are many talented collegians who dream away their time, and when they attend recitations, which is seldom, make free use of the "spony."

Large numbers of nervous ladies in high station use opium to give new life to their effete and exhausted frames; perhaps the largest proportionate consumption is among this class. They prepare for the enjoyments of a party or ball by the use of this stimulus, and when it has brought the system to its acme, they shine with unusual brilliancy. The use of stimulants as a preparation for social enjoyments is prodigious, and in a large party perhaps one-half of the guests are keyed up by opium or Bourbon to a proper state of felicity. The reason why opium is becoming more popular is because its devotee need not incur the approbrium inseparable from the drunkard. He need carry no bottle with him and his breath will not smell of liquor. His stock can be put in his vest pocket, and can be used imperceptibly to the world. Having these advantages over fire water, we do not wonder at the increase of the former, and the only reason why it does not become universal as a substitute for alcoholic drinks is simply because they are social while opium is not.

The results of this general use of opium is now beginning to show itself through the country. The question now is, how shall the evil be arrested? Among other means we have the advertisements of quacks, who offer a remedy for the shattered constitution and the half lunatic intellects which are the result of this habit, but being quacks they only suggest the evil without showing a way of escaping it. Instead of asylums for cure, we need to check the evil in its inception, and its danger should be published. Let every one who may be tempted to adopt the assistance of the fascination of this pernicious drug learn that that its use can only result in intellectual and physical ruin.

It appears from the Custom House returns that the amount of opium imported into this country (reaching now nearly 250,000 pounds annually) is ten times more than it was thirty years ago, and that in the opinion of druggists and physicians, not more than one-third is used for medical purposes. In reply to questions sent to druggists throughout the State it was found that they sold without any prescription, large quantities of opium, morphine and laudanum to individuals who are in the habit of using it for its stimulating effect.

It is used fully as extensively in the country as in the city; women are more addicted to the habit than men, and this species of intemperance prevails more among the higher and better educated classes than among the poorer and more ignorant. It is a singular fact that amid the temperance reform this pernicious habit should be revealed as an evil worse in some respects than intoxication from alcohol.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Removing Bees from Combs.

Charles Dadent, in *American Bee Journal*, tells how he does this, as follows:—"Here is the way we remove bees off the combs, to be emptied with the extractor: We take out of the hives the combs to be emptied and we replace them by as many dry combs; we close the hives; then, with a small broom of blue grass or with a goose wing, we brush the bees in front of the hive. As the work is done quickly, the bees do at have time to become cross."

FIRST EDITION.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA.

The Ruins of Ancient Cities.

Fresh Discoveries—A Chain of Burned and Buried Cities in Pueblo Viejo Valley—A Mammoth Canal and Immense Triangular Reservoirs.

[From the Alta California.]

The ruins of the ancient cities of Southern Arizona are just now attracting considerable attention. Until recently the only information that has come to the surface has been that obtained from adventurers, who, while passing through that section in search of gold, have jotted down that which forced itself upon their vision during their hasty transit. Many of these stories have contained such marvelous statements that they have been cast aside as cleverly written pieces of fiction, as the writers were unknown. The murderous Apaches are gradually giving way before the advance of civilization, are being hurled back into their mountain retreats; into eternity and on to reservations by Gen. Crook and his soldiers, and that most wonderful country is soon to teem with the life and industry of white men. Arizona is known to be one of the richest mineral bearing countries in the world, and her valleys contain a remarkably productive soil, under the influence of irrigat on.

Irrigation Canals in Pueblo Viejo Valley.

Mr. J. A. Parker, Superintendent of the Montezuma Canal Company, whose works are located in Pueblo Viejo Valley, Arizona, has arrived in this city and from him we have obtained a fund of information relative to that country. The Pueblo Viejo Valley lies south of and bordering on the Gila River, and between it and the Graham range of mountains. It is about 400 miles east of Yuma, 30 miles north of Camp Grant, and 16 miles west of the New Mexico line. This valley is about 60 miles long and averages four miles in width, and contains as fine agricultural and grazing land as can be found anywhere. About a year ago four companies commenced the construction of irrigation canals at this point, and have now completed from three to six miles each of their works.

A Chain of Cities in Ruins.

In this beautiful and fertile valley is a chain of well marked ruins of ancient cities located about a mile apart. In some places the walls of the houses still show above the surface, and at others the rolling mounds, from 10 to 40 feet in height, covered with earth and vegetation, show that ages must have passed since they were laid prostrate. Mr. Parker, who is a man possessed of an inquiring turn of mind, and is backed by liberal attainments of a high order, has devoted most of his spare time during the last year in researches among these ancient ruins. The walls are composed of rough stone, laid in mortar. Excavations within their limits indicate that all tue cities were

Destroyed by Fire.

Among the debris are found pottery, household utensils, and human bones, but as yet no warlike implements have been brought to light. The human bones show unmistakable evidence of having been burned, and crumbled to pieces upon being handled. Several olias (pronounced o-yahs)—jug shaped earthen vessels, now used by the Indians for holding water—were found, which contained ashes, small pieces of human bones, and fragments of charcoal, which would indicate that cremation was practiced by the extinct people. Axes, hammers, and sledges of various sizes and shapes, and made from stone which is much heavier and harder than any known of, have been brought to light. One of these axes found by Mr. Parker was tested by him. He cut a rod of iron in two with it, and no perceptible effect was produced upon the axe by the operation. This relic has been sent to the World's Fair for exhibition.

Ancient Pottery and Rare Stones.

Mr. Parker has quite an extensive collection of pieces of pottery which he dug out of these ruins. He brought with him to the city several specimens, which he has presented to the Alta. The vessels were evidently made of clay, which is now of a dark gray color, and as hard as a stone. The surfaces are nicely glazed and covered with lines and characters of different colors from the work. One piece has a black surface, covered with yellow, irregular lines, and surrounded by a similar colored border of wedge-shaped characters. Another piece is covered with white and black figures, the lines being more regular than in the other piece, and containing on its surface what is known among printers as a "Roman border," outside of which are serrated rows of black and striped lines, the whole being surrounded by circular lines of white and black.

Among the collection before us is a white, transparent stone, which looks as if it had bubbled out from a seething mass of the same material. It is flinty in character, and will cut glass. There are three smaller stones of the same variety, each containing a crimson hue, the smaller being quite red and brilliant. Besides these there are two pebbles of ebony hue, or nearly, but which, upon being held up to the light, are perfectly transparent. One of them has been broken in two and the surface presented is as smooth and brilliant as that of a polished crystal.

A Large Canal and Reservoirs.

A careful examination shows that there is a large canal extending from the Gila River, at the eastern end of the valley, down through these ancient cities, in each of which is found a large, triangular shaped reservoir, and containing from three to five acres. These reservoirs have been repaired by parties who have made but a casual examination of them, as the ruins of old fortifications. The edges of the canal and reservoir are laid with stone, and are constructed in a very substantial manner. Some of the reservoirs, which were six or eight feet deep, are cut in two by walls of masonry extending from side to side.

Strange Ruins—What was It?

On the bank of the Gila River, or about ten miles below Florence, are the ruins of a most singular structure—a building 51 by 57 feet, built of adobe, which is now so hard that a pick can not be driven into it. There are two walls—a building within a building—which are separated about 10 or 12 feet, and which are between 28 and 30 inches thick at the base. In the walls up about 9 feet, and extending entirely around the structure, was placed at the time the building was put up, a row of cedar beams, which probably served to brace and strengthen the building. The ends of these timbers, which are still in a state of preservation, show that they were consumed by fire, up to and in some instances part way through the wall. There are now three stories of the wall still standing in one place. The windows are long and narrow, and seem to have been placed where they were needed, and without regard to exterior symmetry. The doors are at the corners. At the top of the inside walls are several round holes about the size of a hat. The art of plastering seems to have been perfect in those days, as the inner wall is still smooth, and of a yellowish white color. What this building was used for can only be conjectured, as it stands in an open space, surrounded by the same class of ruins as those above referred to. It is probable that it was a church, or, if that people did not worship God, idols may have received adoration there.

Near this building, and at other points among these ruined cities, are still standing rows of cedar posts, set on very accurate lines. The upper ends of these posts look old, and have been worn by the elements, still they are in a good state of preservation. The portions that are in the ground are much larger, and are very little affected by age.

Other Ruins—Who Were the Inhabitants?

The same class of ruins described above can be found all over Southern Arizona, New Mexico Territory, and the northern part of Mexico, wherever there are fertile valleys and flowing streams. Little or nothing is known of the people who built these cities, or when they existed. The Indians say that long ago the inhabitants of these places were summoned off to the South, and engaged in a battle in which they were all killed. They probably derived this story from the early Americans or Mexicans who visited this section, and seeing the ruins, concluded that they were formerly occupied by one of the semi civilized tribes with which Montezuma, the Mexican King, made war, and perhaps plundered their cities and burned them. This is simply conjecture. If these were the facts, as Montezuma kicked up his troubles about three hundred and sixty years ago, we would probably have had some account of it. And then again, there are, we believe, no such pottery and household implements in Mexico as have been found in the Arizona ruins.

The theory that the wanderers through Asia, about 1,000 or 1,500 years ago, crossed Behrings strait and made their way down the Pacific coast of this continent into the temperate and torid zones may, and probably does, come nearer to offering an explanation. But what has become of this race and its history? Were both blotted out at once, and if so, by what? Now that the Bloody Apaches are being subjugated and exterminated, and a fine opportunity is offered for academies of natural science and men with money to expend for the enlightenment of mankind, to encourage and aid in exploring these ancient burned cities, and to bring to light what has long been enveloped in mytery. Who will be the first to move in this matter?

No Cholera in the Country.

A distinguished surgeon of the United States Army, Dr. Ely McClellan, who was detailed by a recent act of Congress to investigate the cause of the cholera in 1873, and who has traversed a belt of country on both sides of the Mississippi, in the Southwestern States from Tennessee to Louisiana, has arrived at the conclusion that there has been no cholera in the country this season, and the probabilities are that we will have none during the present year. It is gratifying to the people of the country elsewhere, and particularly to that section of country so susceptible of death dealing scourges, to feel a sense of security from the ravages of this dreaded epidemic. The horrors of last year's yellow fever, it is to be hoped, will not come again upon the inhabitants of the line of the Mississippi; in fact, from the health reports everywhere, the outlook for a summer devoid of more than ordinary sickness, is encouraging.

OAKDALE.

Literary Entertainment by the Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute—A Feast of Reason—Orations, Charades, Essays, Dialogues, Recitations, Tableaux and Songs—Moonlight, Music and Dust.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

One of the finest literary entertainments yet given by the students of Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute came off a few evenings since at the Academy Hall, Oakdale. Two evenings were set apart for the entertainment, and delightful evenings they proved to be. The hall was filled each evening by a highly intelligent and appreciative audience.

The exercises of the first evening opened with prayer by Rev. M. N. Cornelius. Mr. H. Thompson Duff gave his Salutory, which was an excellent performance. Mr. D. has made marked improvement and is a beautiful writer and a forcible speaker.

Original Oration—"Our Heart's Desire"—Stewart Jordan. Good.

"Cling to the Cross"—A tableau of exceeding beauty.

Dialogue—"Arabella's Poor Relations." Well acted. Miss Tillie Hunter as "Arabella" was excellent, and Mr. C. Jerome Vance won golden opinions in his rendition of "Josh Hopkins."

Instrumental Duet—Annie Johnston and Bertie Short. A pleasing performance.

Essay—"All the world's a stage, and all the men are merely players." Elissa G. Pierce. A well worded essay and highly creditable to the author.

Recitation—"A Rhapsody of Life's Progress." Blanche Douthett. A peculiarly interesting performance and spoken in an entertaining manner.

George M. Baker's Dialogue, "The Grecian Bend." Characters all well supported. Jennie Anderson as "Norah" was almost perfect.

Paper—O N. Verner. Amusing and keen.

The exercises of the second evening opened with prayer by Rev. Silas Cooke. James McIntyre spoke a Latin Salutatory, and was followed by Mollie Harper, who read a finely worded and beautifully rounded essay on the subject of "Gates Ajar."

Essay—"Gather the Gems nearest Thee." Jennie R. McKeever. A production of exceeding beauty and read in an easy manner. Miss McKeever is evidently a lady of cultured mind.

Select Oration—"The Temperance Picket." Well spoken, but not loud enough. It might be mentioned here that the hall was densely packed and many were unable to secure comfortable standing room. Those who stood in the aisle, and pushed and were pushed did not observe perfect silence, and it could hardly be expected that they would. The order, however, might have been a shade or a shade and a half better, and those who wanted to hear would have been better satisfied. County Superintendent Dunthett was on the stage, and he addressed a few withering remarks to "the noisy ones," after which "peace reigned in Warsaw."

Dialogue—"Stand by the Flag." This patriotic piece was written by Mr. Geo. M. Baker, for the first entertainment given in Boston for the benefit of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, at the breaking out of the rebellion, and was performed on that occasion by the Boston Literary Association, of Boston. The part of the old revolutionary soldier, Israel Gordon, was rendered by Mr. J. A. Evans in a soldier-like style. He was loudly applauded while performing this difficult character.

Essay—"Influence," Emily Mills. A pleasing performance.

Poem—"Only One," Lizzie Ewing. Well read and appreciated by the audience.

Essay—"Unfashionable Follies"—Lizzy Gray. Good, but long.

Original Oration—"Men's True Greatness"—Wm. G. King. Long, but good.

Recitation—"Pulpit Eloquence"—Lide Wallace. A performance of great beauty. As Shakspeare says, the action was suited to the word and the word to the action." Miss Wallace is making marked improvement as an elocutionist.

Essay—"Who never doubted never half trusted"—Edith P. Douthett. An essay of unusual brilliancy. Miss D. has a full, clear, musical voice, and reads in such a way as to delight an audience. Some of the audience remembered her beautiful recitation of "Hiawatha," and probably would have preferred to hear her again in a performance of that kind.

Charade—"Mad Cap." Acted by Misses M. V. Scantlin, Carrie Horton, Anna Horton, and Messrs. C. Baldridge, Samuel Shane and George Muse. The part of Miss Amanda Boggs, by Miss Carrie Ready, was an excellent piece of acting.

Vocal Duet—"Mr. and Mrs. Brown." Annie Johnston and David Campbell. An excellent musical performance. Miss Johnston is quite young, but takes high rank as a musician.

Recitation—"Searching for the Siain." Lizzie Hoffman. A pleasing performance, the beauty of which was greatly enhanced by the acting and the accompanying tableau.

Original Oration—"India." A. B. Caldwell. A very interesting speech. Mr. Caldwell, who has resided on "India's coral strand," gave an account of the manner and customs of the people, and concluded with a short oration in the Hindoo language, which, of course, was "original Greek" to the audience.

Vocal Duet—Misses Kate Moss and Lizzie Ewing—ladies of superior musical talent.

Paper—"The Hoaxdale Illuminator," Laura M. Logan. Miss Logan has the happy faculty of amusing without wounding. The paper was well read.

The Valedictory was one of the finest we ever listened to, and was given by Silas Gault. It was a well-worded production, and did credit to the author.

A number of other performances were given, musical and otherwise, but we have not room to particularize. Mrs. E. E. Mansford is the present teacher of music in the Institute. She is a fine performer, and at different times during the entertainment she manipulated the keys to the delight of all.

The performances were all of a high order, and gave indisputable evidence of the careful culture bestowed by the faculty, and Assistant Principal upon the students. The Oakdale Classical and Normal Institute is taking high rank as an institution of learning, and its success is now beyond question. The Principal, Mrs. A. T. Douthett, is a lady of superior mental culture, and, as a teacher, she has but few equals. The people of Oakdale and vicinity have reason to congratulate themselves that she will still occupy the position of Principal in the Institute. Yours truly,

O. PRIDDLE STIX.

THE JEWS.

Is Bismarck of Jewish Extraction.

"According to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Bismarck is of Jewish extraction."

We had not heard this before. Bismarck has heretofore, so far as we know, escaped the accusation of being a Jew. There is no doubt that Disraeli, the present Premier of England, is a Jew. Gambetta, the ex-dictator of France, is declared by several Hebrew organs to be of Jewish origin, and the cast of his countenance makes this of easy belief. Cavteiar, the ex-President of the Spanish Republic, is charged with being of Jewish descent. Belmont, the ex-Chairman of the National Democratic Committee of this country, is a man of Jewish blood. The Pope complains that the editors of nearly all the leading papers in Rome are Jews; Bull Run Russell has told how the Jews have got hold of the Vienna papers; and the London *Telegraph*, the most widely circulated of the British daily papers, is the property of a Jew; and we know that large numbers of Jews are engaged on the press of Paris, Berlin and New York; and the long-headed Reuter, who controls the telegraphic news of the greater part of the world, is a Jew. The Jews used to be famous chiefly for their wealth; and Rothschild, the richest compound man in the world, was looked up to as the great est of all modern Jews. But, in later times, the Jews seem to have designs of undertaking the management of governments, and getting their full share of the power of the pr s. We must say, however, that we have not yet seen evidence sufficient to convince us that Otto Von Bismarck is a Jew.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Practical Suggestions.

In digging a tree, always turn the side of the spade toward the stem of the tree, and lift out the earth carefully, and the small rootlets will thus be loosened and preserved uninjured.

Here is a Japanese recipe for keeping meat fresh in hot weather: "Place it in a clean porcelain bowl, and pour very hot water over it, so as to cover it. Then pour oil upon the water. The air is thus quite excluded, and the meat preserved."

A few neat little bird-houses, which any ingenious boy can make, placed in the trees and around the buildings, will induce many a pair of sweet-singing birds to locate on your premises, and you will find them serviceable as well as pleasant, for they will rid your garden of many of the pests, in the form of insects, that infest it.

The following recipe for destroying bugs on squash and cucumber vines has been successfully tried for years. It is certainly worth a trial: Dissolve a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of water. Put one pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. Use more saltpetre if you can afford it. It is good for vegetables, but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night, and fall to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill the grub in peach trees, only use twice as much—say a quart or two to each tree. There was not a yellow nor blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing vegetables with it. A concentrated solution applied to young beans makes them grow wonderfully.

Growing Onions.

An account of successful growing of onions was made by Herman Glass, before the Monroe county, N. Y., Farmers' Club. Most of his soil was sandy, but he had a few acres of muck land which had been wholly unproductive, and it was given up to soft maples and elms. In 1869 he cleared one-fourth of an acre of this muck and planted it to onions of the yellow and red Danvers variety, and he was so encouraged that he has continued their cultivation ever since. Last year he had five acres, which yielded $2,310 bushels, and which sold for $2,191.35, an average of a little over 90 cents a bushel. The cost for fertilizers, of which unleached wood-ashes is best, and seed and laboor were thirteen cents a bushel, and of harvesting 10 cents, total 23 cents, leaving a profit of 67 cents. The onions are sown in rows 14 to 16 inches apart, and the land is thrown in beds a rod in width. Muck soil is found far the best, because on other soils, and especially if sandy, the onion maggot is destructive. Women and even small girls are the most profitable laborers.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Excitement in Versailles.

The Position of the Ministry Critical.

Lingering Relics of Rheinland.

Sickness on the Gold Coast.

GERMANY.

Lingering Relics of Rheinland.

LONDON, July 6.—Berlin correspondence of the *Times* states that among the lingering relics of Rheinland there was, until a year ago, a law enabling Bishops to remove acting clergy at a moment's notice, and without assigning any reasons. This license being abolished by the ecclesiastical laws of 1873, the Bishops were to have placed their clergy on an equal footing. The rest of the German priests, within one year, are called upon to acquiesce in the law or pay the penalty fixed. This action of the Government is a severe disappointment to the Ultramontanes, who had been hoping that the 1,200 priests of Western Rheinland would be expelled *en masse*, a proceeding which could not but have aroused even the most lukewarm of their parishioners. The same correspondent says the resolutions just passed by the general meeting of the German Catholic societies at Mayence began by declaring modern civilization to be at variance with the requirements of their faith, and wound up with reserving to the Church the right to decide which laws are in unison with the laws of God and which are not. On the basis of this programme Germany was represented as a country with a servile population and press, weighed down by a military despotism at home, and endangering the peace of the world abroad.

SPAIN.

Santander Threatened by Carlists.

MADRID, July 6.—Santander being threatened by strong bands of Carlists, the authorities have telegraphed for reinforcements, and several war ships have moved up, ready to shell the approaches to the city on the appearances of the insurgents.

Congratulations Awaited.

MADRID, July 6.—The Pope has not yet replied to the congratulations of the Chaplain General of the Carlist army, sent to him on the anniversary of his elevation to the Pontificate.

A Dissatisfied General.

LONDON, July 6.—Dispatches from Spain state that General Saballs, by virtue of his rank, should have succeeded General Tristany, dismissed, but Don Carlos appointed General Lizarrago, a short time ago reported dead, to the vacant command, and that Saballs is greatly dissatisfied, and has announced his intention of going to France.

Carlist Movements.

BAYONNE, July 6.—The Carlists are making every possible use of their present opportunities. Their forces now threaten Castro, Urdiales and Laredo.

Carlist Defeat.

PARIS, July 6.—Dispatches from Spain report that four thousand Carlists attacked Terule last Saturday. After an engagement which lasted twelve hours they were obliged to retire, with a loss of forty killed and sixty seriously injured and two hundred taken prisoners. The Republicans lost nine killed and fifteen wounded.

FRANCE.

Excitement at Versailles.

PARIS, July 6.—The excitement runs high at Versailles. The Legitimatist Deputies to the number of one hundred have decided to vote against the Ministry to-morrow. They have drawn up an order of the day, censuring the Government for its misuse of the powers conferred by the state of siege, avoiding any mention of the manifesto of the Count de Chambord or of the suppression of *L'Union*, so as to secure the support of the Left. The position of the Ministry is critical. It is thought some changes will be unavoidable even if a counter coalition in favor of Perier's bill should succeed. The sitting of the Assembly to-morrow may possibly result in a dissolution, unless the fear of such a step should restrain the opponents of the Government.

Funeral of M. de Goulard.

The funeral of M. de Goulard took place to-day.

Hon. George Bancroft

has arrived in Paris, and will leave for London on Wednesday. He visited ex-President Thiers to-day.

AFRICA.

Sickness on the Gold Coast.

LONDON, July 6.—The *Times* publishes a letter received from Cape Coast Castle, dated May 22, which, speaking of the baneful influence of the climate there, says: "The state of the First West India Regiment is this: Since Sir Garnet Woolsley left six officers have died, and nine have been invalided home. One European Sergeant is dead, and four have been invalided home. Besides these the doctor has died. One Control officer is dead, two invalided, and another one going by the next mail."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Strike at Belfast.

DUBLIN, July 6.—All the operatives in the linen mills of Belfast have struck work.

Obituary.

LONDON, July 7.—The Earl of Dolhousie died yesterday, aged 73.

Personal.

LONDON, July 7.—The Vienna *Free Press* asserts that the King of Bavaria will not visit Prince Bismark at Kissengen.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., July 7, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The barometer has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast. It has fallen slightly in the Gulf States and the upper lake region, and continues low in the Northwest.

The temperature has fallen on the middle and east Atlantic coasts and in the South Atlantic States, and risen in the remaining districts. Generally clear weather and light or gentle winds prevail throughout the United States.

The Missouri river has risen at Omaha, Leavenworth and Jefferson City. The Mississippi has fallen at Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Southern New England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear weather will prevail, with east or south winds, a slight rise of temperature and falling barometer.

For Northern New England and the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, southeast or southwest winds, rising temperature and stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and the Northwest, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, clear or fair weather, southeast to southwest winds, decidedly high temperature and slowly falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, generally clear weather, northeast to southeast winds, slight change in temperature and rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, increasing cloudiness, easterly or southerly winds, high temperature and but slight change in the barometer.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, July 6, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 86; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 84; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 79; Fort Sully, clear, thermometer 78; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 83; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 89; La Crosse, fair, thermometer 84; Leavenworth, Kansas, clear, thermometer 82; Louisville, Ky., clear thermometer 86; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 83; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 86; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 75; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 77; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 91; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 83; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 80; Yankton, clear, thermometer 88.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

NEW YORK.

The War on Mayor Havemeyer

A Fyrotechnic Display and a Panic.

Explosion of Fireworks.

A Terrible Scene of Terror.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1874.

The War on the Mayor.

Another consultation was had on Saturday night in the rooms of Assistant Attorney General Fairchild, at the Hoffman House, by gentlemen representing the Tammany Hall and Reform Associations, which have joined their forces for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the outrage which they claim has been perpetrated by the Mayor in the re-appointment of the consolidated Police Commissioners. It was decided to draw up and forward to the Governor the charges against the Mayor. They claim that he has violated the law in re-appointing the Commissioners, and the Governor will be requested to suspend him from office while the charges are being investigated. The documents are voluminous and recite the case in detail, with the law bearing on the subject. Commissioners Duryee and Desbrosses have consulted with counsel in regard to the legality of the re-appointment of their former colleagues, and have positively declined to take part in the re-organization of the Board, until their doubts shall have been removed.

A Panic at a Pyrotechnic Display.

When the pyrotechnic display which came off this evening in Washington square had about reached its close, a spark from a rocket alighted in the midst of a pile of fireworks, which were lying on the ground ready to be set off. An explosion ensued. All the fireworks on the ground went off and the sticks of rockets, balls from roman candles and bomb shells went among the crowd, which numbered at least five thousand. A terrible scene of terror ensued. The crowd were seized with a panic and broke, trampling everyihing in their way under foot. After a few minutes Capt. Byrnes, of the Mercer street police, looked for the injured, but fortunately found only five persons who were so seriously injured as to require medical aid, Jacob Van Worden, who had his jaw broken by the stick of a rocket; Symond Wasseman, who was struck in the abdomen with the stick of a rocket, internally injured; Officer Spence, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was badly injured in the leg, and Alfred Potter was injured in the face. A child in its mother's arm was also struck in the face and injured. Besides the above a number of persons were injured, but none severely.

Imports and Specie Shipments.

The imports last week were: Dry goods, $1,173,442, and merchandise, $3,833,988; specie shipments in the same time, $634,185, of which $366,854 was in silver bars, and the remainder in gold coin and bars.

Meeting of Liquor Men.

At a largely attended meeting of the Liquor Dealers Protective Association to-night it was resolved to hold a State Convention at an early day, for the purpose of organizing a Liquor Dealers Union throughout the State.

Return of a Tammanyite.

George S Miller, one of the indicted ring officers who fled the city on the conviction of Harry Genet, has returned and renewed his bail to appear for trial.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1874.

The "Safe Burglary."

Attorney General Williams to day appointed A. G. Riddle as Assistant Attorney General to prosecute the "safe burglary" case.

The District Commissioners at Work.

The new District Commissioners have been in session at the Arlington Hotel all day, and have had before them ex Governor Shepherd, E. L. Stanton, Attorney for the Commission, Comptroller Taylor of the Treasury Department, ex-Comptroller Baker of the late District Government, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, Henry A. Willard, of the Board of Public Works, and others, with a view to making themselves familiar with the true condition of the affairs of the late District of Columbia Government, in order that the work of arranging them may be commenced without delay.

Postage Stamps Issued in the Last Year.

The number of ordinary postage stamps issued to postmasters by the department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, were 632,733,420. The issue for the previous year was 601,931,520. The value of the stamps issued in the last fiscal year was $23,827,000. In addition to the above, over 32,000,000 official stamps were issued to the several Executive Departments, not including postal cards or stamped envelopes. The total value of all adhesive stamps issued during the year was over twenty-five million dollars.

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GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

NEW ORLEANS.

Railway Consolidation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The amalgation and consolidation of the Mississippi Central and New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Companies has been completed. Col. H. S. McComb was unanimously elected President. This is, its friends claim, the fifth leading trunk line of the American continent, rranking with the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, New York Central and Erie Railroad Companies, and will be greatly improved in its advantages, strength and importance by the consolidation just accomplished.

A RAILWAY HORROR.

A Train Thrown from a Bridge.

One Man Killed and Over 100 Injured.

STONY CREEK, Ct., July 6.—A train from the Connecticut river for New Haven ran off the bridge below this place this morning. Superintendent W. M. Wilcox jumped from the train and was killed by cars falling on him. The baggage car and five passenger cars went off. Three of them are bottom up. As near as can be ascertained about fifty persons were more or less injured, but most of them by bruises. Superintendent Wilcox was the only one who jumped from the train, and he alone, so far as known, was killed. A young man was found beside Wilcox under the car, but he is only bruised.

Later Account.

NEW HAVEN, July 6.—The latest accounts from the railroad disaster at Stony Creek place the number of wounded at seventy-eight, nearly all slightly. One lady from Clinton, Connecticut, has both legs broken and is injured internally. Every car of the train was overturned. The engine is partly upright. The accident was caused by a switch becoming misplaced before the whole train had passed, throwing the last truck from the track. Superintendent Wilcox, of the Shore Line, when he saw the rear car swing off, jumped from the baggage car to the flats below, a distance of sixteen feet. The cars fell on him and broke his neck.

The Cause of the Accident

is now ascertained to be as follows: The switchman at the west end of the bridge, while the train was passing over his switch, became impatient and shifted the switch before the last car had passed.

The Latest Account.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 6.—The accident at Stony Creek this morning on the Shore Line Railroad occurred as follows: The train, after taking on two passenger cars at that station, started for this city. The Stationmaster, Wm. Heath, replaced the switch, not for the rear truck of the last car had passed the switch. Consequently the train bumped along with that truck off the track a few rods until the trestle work of the bridge over the salt marsh was reached, when the rear car struck on the bridge, down fifteen feet to the meadow below, dragging with it all the rest of the train except the locomotive and tender. The cars were badly demolished. Superintendent Wilcox, who was in the baggage car, as soon as he felt the joining of the rear car on the ties jumped for the bell rope, rung the bell, and then jumped out of the side door into the marsh. The car immediately followed, and fell on him, and broke his neck.

Owing to the somersault turned by the passenger cars few escaped without some injury. The *Palladium* of to-morrow morning will contain a list of one hundred and seven persons who received injuries, but most of them were not of a

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TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110.

THE statement that Hale resigned the proffered Postmaster Generalship, that he might not injure Blaine's chances for the Presidency, explains just the nature of his ill health.

BOLD BEN BUTLER for the Russian Mission is the latest joke. Yet Butler would make a diplomatist of the Bismarckian stamp, and the latter was once Prussian Minister to Russia.

THE Carlists in Spain manifest very considerable activity, and the reinvestment of Bilbao shows that they have not been crippled by the severe engagements of recent date. The call for additional soldiers by the regular Government, sufficient to swell the army to 200,000 men, illustrates how grave the situation is considered to be. There are uncertainties still attending the conflict, and the strength of Carlism shows that Spain is but partially prepared, at best, for a Republic.

THE HOWARD Court of Inquiry has pronounced its decision in the case of General O. O. Howard, the finding has been approved by the President, the Court dissolved, and Howard assigned to command the department of Columbia, with headquarters at Portland. Yet Advocate General Holt bitterly reviews the decision reached, and charges afresh that Howard is a guilty party. General Sherman, a man of remarkably clear and logical mind, voted in favor of the full exoneration of Howard, on legal, technical and moral grounds. In view of such a sweeping acquittal, voted for by the ablest minds of the Court, it seems petulant and uncourteous in Holt to endeavor to impress the country that Howard is a guilty man. He is either guilty or innocent. If guilty, it should have been proven, and this not having been done, he should be allowed to go free.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER, of New York, has gathered for himself a very undesirable notoriety. For a long time he has been intensely unpopular, with all parties, chiefly because of his obstinacy and lack of judgment. His appointments to office have been atrocious. But the worst of them all was the reinstatement of Gardner and Charlick, just convicted of violations of their oath of office, and over whom other indictments are hanging. In the face of this criminal conviction, and of the presumption that they will be convicted again and again, the Mayor reinstates them. Aside from the impropriety of the proceeding, is the fact that it is a violation of law, so clear and so flagrant, that proceedings are being instituted for the removal of the Mayor himself. We doubted, at the time of his nomination, the wisdom of supporting a man of his character, especially as a more excellent nomination was regularly made. But reform was rampant, and his election was the result. We are gratified to know that if displaced, he will be succeeded by a Republican.

IT IS EASY to misrepresent. The Iowa Republicans, in State Convention assembled, adopted resolutions favoring specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country. Certainly those who believed, prior to the September panic of last year, in an increased volume of currency, do not object to this. It is precisely what this journal has urged, all along. Every argument we have advanced, in favor of increased currency, has been based on the idea that this is the true method of hastening the return of specie payments. We now believe that had our suggestions been adopted soon enough to have prevented the disasters of the panic, we would have been nearer specie resumption than we are to-day. We venture to prophecy that we will never have specie resumption in this country till we export more than we import. And we urge that that day will sooner come if we have the means of rapidly developing the vast resources of the country, than if that development is delayed. We recognize, as the result of the panic, a new condition of financial affairs, but we still believe in specie payments reached after the manner proposed in the Iowa resolutions.

THE issue raised by the Catholic bishops in Prussia is a curious one, when we remember the policy of that Church, and the views of the Government in that State. Both have, from time immemorial, taught the doctrine of the unity of Church and State. While the Government has allowed freedom of religious worship, it has always claimed the right to regulate it, and the rulers of Prussia have been earnest and avowed Protestants, from the days when it was a mere principality until now. The Catholics have been tolerated, paid, encouraged, and regulated. The development of Ultramontanism and the claim of Infallibility brought them into collision with the State, and thus far, they have suffered. To bring forward, at this time, and under these circumstances, a proposition to separate Church and State, is to ask the King to abandon his contest against them, and permit them to recuperate their weakened energies. It asks that an important line of policy be abandoned in their interest. In view of their stubborn hostility to the King, and the fact that no organization on earth has so resolutely urged the consolidation of Church and State as have the Catholics when it was their interest to do so,—the Pope even yet claiming that he of right is a temporal prince as well as spiritual sovereign, and that he is unlawfully deprived of temporal power,—this new demand is as amusing as it is presumptuous. The fact of making it is an evidence of weakness. We greatly misunderstand Bismarck if he yields to this demand. But the making it is a fact worthy of prominent record.

FAVORABLE testimony from an enemy is considered doubly valuable. The New York *Tribune* cannot be classed as a friend of the Republican party, but is rather inclined to lean toward the Democracy. Yet it is compelled, by a sense of justice, to offer some remarks on the course of the Democracy in New Hampshire and Connecticut that are quite as pertinent to those of that political faith in this State and county. It says, "the Democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut do not seem to understand that they are the subjects of an experiment by the people; that they are only temporarily intrusted with power with a view of discovering whether, after all, they are wise enough to accept its responsibilities and discharge its duties. It is an experiment that has been tried on a small scale repeatedly during the past fifteen years, but always with unsatisfactory results. The Republican party has several times been reminded of its responsibility to the people and recalled to a sense of its duty and obligations by temporary reverses; and as many times the experiment of trusting the opposing party with just a little taste of power has been ventured on. The result has been invariably the same. Temporary reverses have sobered the party of the Administration, and taught its leaders to correct their errors. It can be said of it, indeed, that no party in the history of the country was ever so sensitive to public opinion, none ever so readily obeyed the helm of popular sentiment, as did the Republican party for the first twelve years of its existence. Whether that record can be continued is an open question. On the other hand, the effect of the most trifling successes upon the Democratic party, instead of steadying them with the sense of responsibility, has been rather to set them crazy with the desire for spoils and intoxicate them with the plunder. There has been no exception to this rule. The unprejudiced observer of our politics cannot help remarking that in the sense of being discreet, prudent, clear-headed, the present dominant party has invariably shown itself superior to its opponent." Those who are charmed by the gong of the Democracy here, will do well to ponder the above remarks.

THE SITUATION.

The *Dispatch* suddenly displays a wondrous anxiety to divert attention away from the city debts, and executive officials, and to enlist the attention of the people in a number of side issues which, whatever their importance, are still only side issues. We have a resolution of Councils calling for a statement of the debt. This is a practical movement, and is clearly in the direction of right results. It matters not, just yet, who is responsible; what we want to know is, what is the debt? If Councils are responsible for this debt, they have taken the initiative to have the full weight of their responsibility developed, and it now remains with the executive officials to clearly unfold the facts. After we know just how much we owe, we can begin to apply remedies, and look after the guilty parties. And the effort of the *Dispatch* to start a false scent does not look well for the parties who are known to be favored by it.

Nor is it, all things considered, a shrewd thing for our cotemporary to so ostentatiously direct attention to the GAZETTE. If all the bills that come up for payment by the city government are as legal and as closely scrutinized as are the bills of this paper, there will be few improper payments made. We are led to think that very few of our bills are passed by the Controller, without his first submitting them to the inspection of the *Dispatch* people, and accepting their verdict as to their payment. So that our bills may be said to have been audited by the *Dispatch* folks, with commendable regularity. We submit that what they pass, and instruct the Controller to issue warrants for, should not be carped at afterward. The worst phase of this proprietorship in the Controller is the giving to the *Dispatch*, by his own admission and without a shadow of authority, the Mayor's proclamation, and then auditing and issuing a warrant for the bill. Had this bill been submitted to our inspection, as ours are to the *Dispatch* people, we would have counseled its rejection, as illegal and extortionate. There are other advertisements illegally published in the *Dispatch*, and it may be well for Councils to inquire by whose authority they were inserted. We say these things to intimate that when the question of responsibility comes fairly up, we shall have some things to say. In the meantime we do not object to the *Dispatch* being allowed to audit our bills. We are in the habit of being so correct in our business dealings, that we are perfectly willing that even those who are jealous toward us shall audit our bills.

All this, however, does not, at the present, touch the question at issue. When this phase of the subject comes up, in a proper manner, we will be perfectly ready to discuss it. In the meantime, what we want to know is, what is the city debt, what its current income from taxes, what its expenses, and we are willing that the details of expenses shall be given. We have been calling for the facts, and know of no item or items that will throw light on the question at issue that we do not have, in the nature of the several accounts given, exactly the data we need for clearly ascertaining just where the responsibility is.

If the debt consists in part of the compromise railroad bonds, the responsibility for that much of the debt belongs to the Commissioners who had them in charge, or to the Councils that authorized the stock subscriptions to be made. If it is, in part, for the erection of Municipal Hall, the responsibility is with that Commission. And so with the various other debts. If the current expenses of the city are too high, these form a basis of judgment as to who is responsible. Thus the facts called for are necessary to a right opinion on this entire subject. But when the whole responsibility is charged, haphazard, against Councils, it may become necessary to inquire who prepared the legislation that was adopted? Thus the parties who have brought forward ordinances, and by plausible representations, had them passed, are quite as much involved as those who as members of Councils voted directly for them. But all this, as we have said, is a side issue, and we clearly comprehend what the *Dispatch* is aiming at in bringing it forward. We do not think the people will be misled, nor that they will be satisfied with anything less than a clear statement of all the facts.

PERSONAL.

THE Marquis of Lorne has at last spoken for the Princess and himself. At a recent flower show he congratulated the company on the exhibition "in the Princess' name."

OLIVE LOGAN says she never wants to see America again. Alas! alas! how many Americans whom this sentiment must inevitably send to an early grave, will die and leave to their representatives the painful duty of sueing Olive to recover the amount of the funeral expenses!

GENERAL G. P. T. Beauregard has received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Argentine Republic, with a salary of $20,000 in gold per annum, and he will sail for South America within a few days. He will have charge of the defensive works, and will also superintend the explorations of the Platte river.

GAMBETTA, says the *Nouvelliste* of Rouen, is not entitled to a seat in the French Assembly, because he is not a citizen possessing political rights. His father was a Genoese, and though he was himself born in France he did not declare on reaching his majority, as the law requires, his choice of country.

THE late Stephen Whitney, the millionaire, was very economical. When boarding at the Ballisai House at Lake Mahopac, he used to delight in giving his grandchildren practical lessons in the affairs of life. He took one of the boys who had bought an expensive fishing rod out on the dock, where a number of country lads with hickory poles were pulling the fish out very lively. The boy, however, failed in catching even a bullhead, and the old man gave him a lesson from the circumstance, showing that those who achieve success in life are not always those blessed with the most advantages.

ON the other parties to the Beecher-Tilton controversy, it is said by the Minneapolis *Tribune*, whose editor is personally acquainted with all of them, that Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton live together as husband and wife, and seem happy. He has for years threatened this expose, and she has pleaded for postponement. She is a delicate, amiable, sensible, refined, cheerful little woman, with a mobile but handsome face, and a pleasant voice; apparently not at all frivolous nor caring for the company of any gentleman but her husband of whose brilliant qualities she is a constant worshiper.

"OLD PROBABILITIES," as the chief of the Signal Bureau is popularly called, great as his reputation may be for making good estimates of weather probabilities, is not any better at his work than Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, in making estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the Government. Last winter Mr. Roberts presented to Congress carefully prepared estimates for the fiscal year which ended yesterday. He put the receipts at $288,000,000, the expenditures, including the sinking fund, at 314,191,360.28, and the cash on hand at $35,000,000. The actual receipts (a few of the closing days being estimated) were $290,000,000, the expenditures $316,843,849, and the cash balance $33,194,333.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

A Pleasant Excursion to New Grange.

Drogheda and the Boyne Valley—The Battlefield of the Boyne—New Grange—Half an Hour Under the Soil of Old Ireland—Monasterboice and its Antiquities.

[*Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

DUBLIN, June 20, 1874.

This year we have not had Irish weather in Ireland. Weeks of bright sunshine and blue sky have replaced the customary and typical clouds and rain, and, since Ireland is a great sponge, soaking up vast quantities of water, I presume the farmers are justified in complaining, but we townsfolk enjoy the drought. We feel that we can venture to regard the prospect of small potatoes with cheerfulness since we gain so much out of door life and so much pleasanter existence. It has been grand weather for excursions, and people have made little tours into Wicklow, Connemara, and Killarney with bright faces and well founded hopes of not being drenched to the verge of dissolution.

Away to Drogheda.

Taking advantage of one of those fine days, I accepted an invitation from a friend, and one beautiful morning at ten o'clock took my ticket at the Amiens Street Station, and was whirled away to Drogheda. I was fortunate in other ways than the weather, for the party I had joined was a jolly, entertaining and cultivated one; indeed, I may say a distinguished one, for although it numbered but eight, all told, it included the most famous antiquarian in Ireland, whom, for convenience sake, I shall dub Sir William, one of the most celebrated of Scottish professors, whose reputation is equally great as a Grecian, a poet, a humorist, and a reviewer, whom I shall call the professor. There was another professor, from Trinity College; I shall call him the Fellow, and there was a great oculist, whom I shall call the Doctor, and a famous member of Parliament, who shall be known as the Member. The other three shall remain nameless.

The Route Hither.

The railroad to Drogheda runs along the sea coast, and is always picturesque, but I have spoken of that in a former letter, and shall not again attempt to describe it. At Drogheda we got out; there was some little stir among the station officials, for our coming had been announced and two outside cars and some few mysterious looking packages awaited us. In a short time, however, everything was packed away, we mounted our cars and started. New Grange was our destination, but the route thither is too interesting to be passed over without notice. The town of Drogheda itself is large and flourishing looking, with some old towers and remnants of city walls which add to its picturesqueness and beauty. The river Boyne flows through the city, and as we crossed it on an old stone bridge, Sir William, who was born to be a poet if he had not become an antiquarian, leaned over towards our side of the car and said, "this is one of the most remarkable spots in Ireland. As we stand in the centre of this bridge, we see on one side of us the wharves of trade, crowded with ships from every clime, with steamers furnished with the newest engine, and the latest pattern of propeller; on the other side we see the lonely stretches of the river and the simple, antique, hide-covered *corroch* of the Celt." "In other words," said the prosaic home ruler, "we may say that we are at the head of navigation." Sir William wasted no more poetical ideas upon us at that time, and we drove rapidly on, soon leaving the town behind us and coming out into the full loveliness of that charming valley. The winding river is bounded on either hand by pretty landscapes, not grand nor vast, but thoroughly pretty. Low wooded hills; broad, green, sheep-dotted meadows; prosperous looking farms and neat cottages, with here and there a mansion, built where it commands some lovely view and surrounded by shady parks and smooth lawns. The road meanders, smooth and hard, between luxuriant hedge rows, all lovely with the late blossoms of the hawthorne just turning pink with age, the early white roses, blackberry blossoms and woodbine, while here and there the woods come down so close as to make long aisles through which we drive, overarched by their interlacing branches. It would be difficult to fancy a more peaceful picture, and the little river, as it sparkles and glitters in the sunlight, seems to laugh until its dimpled face looks the idealization of youth and merriment.

The Historic Boyne.

Yet this is the historic Boyne; those ripples and wavelets, or their ancestors, stirred blood once instead of water; between those banks the life blood of Protestants and Catholics mingled and flowed down to the sea. Those peaceful hills echoed the roar of field-pieces, the tramp of warriors, and the rattle of musketry. Yonder, King James sat upon his horse and saw his legions vanquished and his throne slip from his reach. Here we see the ravine down which King William marched his regiments, which had been concealed by the hills; and there, where now a handsome bridge spans the stream, a tall obelisk marks the spot where the Protestant troops forded the river and drove their enemies before them. There are few spots in Ireland of more historic interest. Probably no other battle which took place so long ago, or in which so comparatively few men were engaged, is still remembered with so much of rancor and bitterness, the world over, wherever Irishmen are found.

Here on the spot, however, the feeling does not seem so strong. The rock on which the obelisk is built, and the balustrades of the bridge are covered with names and inscriptions, most of which seemed to be of a humorous, some of a patriotic nature. Sir William told us that a peasant once told him that King William was standing on the site of the obelisk during the battle, when Paddy Ryan, who never missed his mark, aimed a cannon at him from the other side and was just about to fire, when King James rushed down, shouting: "Paddy Ryan, Paddy, wud ye make a widdy uv me darter?" and so Paddy changed his aim a little and took off King William's shoulder knot. Sir William didn't vouch for this, but he says he told the story to Lord Macauley, when he took that great historian over the battle field many years ago.

Passing the obelisk, we drove on for several miles through that lovely landscape, until at length we reached New Grange. In former days this region was the burying place of the Irish Kings, but even then the great mound of New Grange was regarded with veneration, as a mystery left by some ancient people, whose very name and race are lost in oblivion. To the uneducated eye New Grange is simply a little hill covering about two acres of ground, and, perhaps, eighty or ninety feet high, with a thick growth of trees and brush wood on part of it. In reality, it is an artificial cairn, built of small stones, estimated to be in quantity nearly 180,000 tons. Formerly, according to Sir William, this mighty monument was surrounded at its base by a complete circle of standing stones, a few yards apart; but now most of these have been taken for building purposes by neighboring inhabitants, and only ten remain, enormous rough blocks of stone towering still some two yards above ground, and probably sunk as much below. Rude and unhewn, as they are, they are wonderful evidences of the mechanical skill or enormous strength of those early architects, for the quarry from which they must have been brought, no stone of the kind being found nearer, is many miles away.

New Grange.

This huge mound or rude pyramid is hollow! Whether this was known to the Irish Kings who were buried near it, I can not say; but the earliest known record of it is in a letter of a Welsh antiquarian who visited it in 1869. It may have been built for a tomb, or perhaps for a temple, who can tell? On the south eastern side near the base there is a square opening, and below it a huge stone, its face carved all over with spirals and volutes. The entrance is nearly square and the passage is lined on all sides with slabs of stone. Lighting our candles, we all, on our hands and knees, followed Sir William for about thirty feet, when the passage grew so much larger that we were able to walk upright for perhaps fifty feet further, when we reached a sort of vaulted temple, or chamber, built of stones laid on top of each other and forming a sort of arch with one large carved stone on top. A rude pyramid of uncouth and very primitive architecture. It is nearly circular, but has three little alcoves or chapels, each having within it a sort of altar or rude stone basin supported on large stones. One theory is that these were meant to contain the ashes of the dead, while another suggests that they were to catch the blood of sacrifices. On the walls of these alcoves and of the main hive-shaped dome are many curiously carved stones, most mysterious and inexplicable. No one can stand within that quaint chamber without feelings of awe and wonder, and as magnesium wire was lighted and we saw the whole wonderful structure lighted, up as brightly as if by the sun, we thought how strange would be the meeting, if the unknown, utterly forgotten builders were to come back and tell their history to us, and the comical question forced itself upon me as to which would be the most alarmed at the other—those pagan architects of unknown race or these gentlemen of the nineteenth century with their magnesium wire and other appliances of modern civilization? But even antiquarian zeal must have an end and we were soon glad to crawl out again, nor did we complain, when, upon emerging into the open air, so heated after the cold atmosphere of the vault, we found delicate sandwiches, lobsters and cool moselle wine awaiting us.

There is another cairn smaller, but with a passage and a chamber, not very far from New Grange, called Dowth, but we had seen the greatest of them and did not enter it, but drove across the country about five miles to the famous Monasterboice. But, before doing so, we climbed to the top of New Grange and enjoyed the lovely view, embracing, as it does, the charming valley of the Boyne for many miles, with the Mourne Mountains in the distance, and nearer, but still far away, Bane Castle and the hill of Lara, crowning place of Irish Kings. Taras' halls, I believe, were but simple wattled huts, but they were huts surrounded by royal and sacerdotal sanctity.

Monasterboice and Surroundings.

Monasterboice is also one of the most interesting spots in Ireland to the antiquarian and the curious. The antiquities, however, are of a more modern and artistic nature than those of New Grange and date from, probably, just before authentic historic times, viz: not earlier than the ninth or tenth centuries, and not later probably, than the thirteenth. There is a round tower, the top of which was destroyed by lightning about a hundred years ago; there are two picturesque ruined churches, roofless and overgrown with ivy, and there are three superb Irish crosses, one prostrate and broken, but the other two erect and covered from top to bottom with the most superb sculptures in bold relief. Scenes of the judgment, the crucifixion, the fall of man and representations of the Trinity, while the sides are covered with those curiously interwined traceries so common to Celtic monuments and manuscripts. I believe the largest of these crosses—it is about eighteen feet high—is said to be the finest known. I know that it is vastly more beautiful than any other of them that I have seen.

The Day's Results.

But charming days as well as long letters must have an end, and I can only hope to gain pardon for writing so much by stopping before it grows to be greatly more. If I could remember and record the jokes, the songs, the brilliant conversation that I heard, I am sure you would say, go on as long as you can; but, alas! those fascinating pleasantries that introduce discourse, has ceased from the memory, a day of days, which will remain green and fresh as long as I have a mind to contain it. It was a day without a drawback, or with all drawbacks so utterly eclipsed by pleasures as to be forgotten, and I can only hope that should any of your readers ever visit that pleasant, interesting part of this island, they may do so under as pleasant auspices and with as agreeable and satisfactory results. That they may have as good a dinner as we did when we got back to Drogheda, and that they may get back to Dublin as honestly tired and happy.

W. K.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AN English jury, in the case of a woman killed by a railway collision, rendered a verdict that the death "was caused by the imperfect and reckless mode of working the line and the employment of inexperienced men at low wages."

CONCHA decimated two companies of artillery just before his death. They were insubordinate. He had them all paraded and tried by court martial in the open air. They were found guilty and every tenth man was sentenced to six years' hard labor.

ALTHOUGH the cable dispatch from London, that only 400,000 people are now being fed by the British Government in India, does not give the idea that the distress is over, yet the diminution in this respect is so great that it is obvious the famine has spent its worst force. A quarter of a million people still receive employment from the authorities.

SOME specimens of English laces were shown at the South Kensington exhibition this year, the thread of which cost $800 per pound. Much of this thread had to be wasted, not being sufficiently perfect. The threads of these and other laces are so attenuated that the slightest motion in the air foils the worker, and even when this is imperceptible, a north wind has the same effect. So gossamer-like are some of the filaments that the separate threads are almost undistinguishable to the naked eye unless backed by color.

THE special correspondent of the London *Times* in the locked-out districts has called attention to the wretched manner in which thousands of Englishmen are housed, or rather hoveled, more like pigs in a sty than human beings. "There is nothing new in this," adds the *Examiner*. "We have known it ever so long, and do not seem to care. In London itself there are men-piggeries which will stand in comparison with any in the Kingdom; and we almost wonder that Parliament has never thought of setting the worst of them in a corner of Hyde Park, that all the world may see this grand net result of English civilization."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ABUNDANCE is a blessing to the wise; The use of riches in discretion lies; Learn this, ye men of wealth—a heavy purse In a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.

THE amount of lumber exported from Canada for the month ending June 30, 1874, was 21,180,904 feet; for the same period last year, 28,456,840 feet, showing a decrease of over 7,000,000 feet.

IN Boston they have removed the seats from some of the public parks because they were infested by a set of blackguards who insulted decent people who were passing. Why didn't they remove the blackguards?

THE St. Louis *Globe* says: "We did once express an opinion to the effect that the Patton-Swing controversy had been of no particular practical benefit. We apologize. An enterprising advertiser has brought out in parallel columns certificates from the wives of the two gentlemen as to the excellence of his 'steamless stove furniture.' So after all, all that hot water and kettle of fish did not go without their uses."

THE poet Whittier has settled the disputed reading of the following verse from his poem on Summer:

No trumpet sounded in his ear—
He saw not Sinai's cloud and flame;
But never yet to Hebrew seer
A clearer voice of duty came.

The word *sat* in the second line, as printed above, is correct. In regard to the misprint which substituted *hot*, Mr. Whittier says: "I saw the blunder, but did not deem it of sufficient consequence for correction."

THE Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* enters its protest against the practice of letting prisoners out of the State Prison on probation because they are sick. It says that the prison hospital is the place for treating sick prisoners, and that their being sick away from home is the result of their crime and a part of their punishment. It thinks that pardoning a well-behaved prisoner is "part of the same folly," declares that good behavior and sickness and even insanity may be very successfully feigned for the sake of escaping the penalty of crime.

THE Dean of Chester recently made a speech in which he quoted the opinion of the examiner of Latin at the collegiate schools to the effect that, comparing the girls with the boys who had been studying during the same time, he would give a verdict decidedly in favor of the girls. The tendency of modern inquiry is to show conclusively that the long accepted theory that sex effects the mind, and that men are inherently more intellectual than women, is erroneous. When we give women the same opportunities in modern society that we give men, in the way of industry and education, what is called the woman question will settle itself.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A STATEMENT has been made up, to go in the next annual report of the Postmaster General to Congress, showing the business of the Postoffice Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and exhibiting the business of previous years in comparison. The number of postmasters to be appointed by the President is 1,408. There were near 1,500 new postoffices established during the fiscal year just ended, and over ten hundred changes among the minor postmastership appointments. This is an illustration of the rapid growth of the country, the marvelous increase of the business of the Postoffice Department being double what it was twenty years ago, and shows the responsibility resting upon the head of the Postoffice Department at the present time.

IT has been a puzzle to many readers of the current news to know the reason why Rochefort was hooted and hissed at and stoned by an Irish mob upon his arrival in Queenstown from America. The mails from Europe have solved the mystery. A dispatch was sent from New York announcing that Rochefort had written a letter approving all the excesses of the Communists, including their plundering, incendiarism and murders. This dispatch, exactly contrary to to what Rochefort did say, was published in the English papers, and particularly commented on in Cardinal Cullen's organ in Dublin. As one of the victims of the Commune was Archbishop Darboy, of Paris, the zealous Irish were fearfully shocked and indignant.

IN his address to New York editors on a visit to the South, the Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, said: "During the war, at one time during the cessation of hostilities, Federal troops occupied one bank of the Rappahannock river and Confederate troops the other. Each had their band. One day the Federal troops struck up 'Dixie,' and the Confederates rent the air with shouts; the Confederate band struck up 'Yankee Doodle,' and the Federals made the welkin ring. Both bands then simultaneously struck up 'Home, Sweet Home,' and both armies sent up such shouts as were never heard before. We, perhaps, have sung the song of Radical and Yankee long enough; you have sung secesh, rebel and traitor until you are tired of it. Let us both quit these songs, and, in the new temple of the Union, with united voice, sing 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

A Home-Made Marriage.

A special despatch from Louisville to a Chicago paper details the marriage at New Albany, Ind., on that day of a daughter of Dr. Seth Hobbs, a prominent physician, to Gardner Knapp. A large number of friends were present, but no minister; but the following was what made the parties man and wife:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We, Gardner Knapp and Lamira P. Hobbs, believing that our hearts and souls are already matrimonially united, appear before you now, thus publicly to celebrate the commemoration of our union. We hold the opinion that neither Church nor State has any moral or equitable right to interfere with or any just claim to be consulted in reference to the arrangements that our spontaneous sentiments and sympathies have prompted us to make. Therefore, in nonconformity to and disregarding the rules and regulations in such cases made and provided by what is called society, we adopt such form and ceremony as in our judgments and consciences seem most just and proper; and now, in the presence of these witnesses and our invisible spirit friends here assembled, we proclaim, publish and declare ourselves husband and wife; and may God and the angel world add their blessings.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, $778,231 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT
Reduction in Prices.
GOODS
AT UNHEARD-OF
LOW PRICES.

Hats at Less than Half Cost,
Straw Hats at 25, 37, 50 and 75c.
Boys' and Girls' Hats 50 and 75c.
Chip and Hair Hats 75, $1 and $1.25.

Being determined to close out balance of stock before the 4th of July, we have made these great

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

TRIMMED
Hats and Bonnets
At Less than half the usual prices

RIBBONS,
SILK NETS,
Turquoises, Laces,
All at Reduced Prices.

PARASOLS
Over Two Hundred Styles
Selling Out Very Cheap.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Made-Up Suits
VERY CHEAP.

FANS, FANS!
Immense Stock, Reduced Prices.

OUR PRICES
Speak for Themselves.

Corsets! Corsets!
Over 100 Different Styles at Manufacturers' Prices.

SASH RIBBONS.
5 and 7 inch Sash Ribbons at 37½ to

UNDERWEAR
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

An inspection of our Goods and prices will amply repay Ladies and Gentlemen.
N. B.—A fine assortment of Yak and Guipure Laces at low prices, just received and on exhibition. Call early and secure bargains.

Rosenbaum & Co.'s,
78 AND 80
MARKET ST.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

HUTCHISON & CO.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES

Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St., to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
500 " Spring Gelt Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand;
With a full assortment of Saddle and Shoemakers' stock; wholesale and retail.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, have in store for sale and to arrive:
5 cars prime Oats.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
10 cars prime New Ear Corn.
5 cars ¼ beat.
100 sacks prime Timothy Seed.
10,000 Heavy Striped India Sacks, to which we invite the attention of the trade.

MOCHA COFFEE—JUST RECEIVED in small bags for family use; also, choice old Government Java, green and roasted, for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Cor. Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS,
MONDAY,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST.
A STOCK OF
Fancy Goods, etc.,
Replete with Novelties.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats and Bonnets, in all Shapes and Materials.
Specialty made of Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Morning Bonnets, Infants' Lace Caps and Bonnets.
Braided and Brussels Nets and Beaded Goods of all kinds.
Ladies' Blue Silk Net Suitings, at 50 cents, worth at least $1 50.
Sashes and Sash Ribbons in all styles.
A very handsome line of Ladies' Neckwear, all kinds of Materials.
Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas, in any desired style or quality.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Gauze Underwear.
Ladies' and Misses' Chemise, Drawers, Night Garments, a very handsome assortment.
Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Boys' Hosiery, lowest to finest quality.
Fans, Fans, in Palm Leaf, Jap, Linen and Silk.
At $2 and $2.50, full size Croquet Sets for Lawns—Just half price.
Mosquito Nettings—all colors.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In the Above Departments.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

New Summer Goods
Opening at Low Prices.

Embroidered Batiste Costume Patterns, to be made up. Linen Dusters and Pongalines.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, in Vis, Lawn, Swiss, Linen and Percale.
Boys' Linen Shirt Waists.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Chemisets and Neck Ruchings, in newest styles.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.
Colored Mourning Goods, very cheap.
Swiss, Nainsook and Hamburg Embroideries, new patterns.
Fine French Nainsook, Swiss and Organdie, Undressed Irish Linen, Victoria Lawn, white and Colored Persian, Dotted and Corded Piques.
Ladies' Cheviot, Night Gowns, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Short Walking and Trail Skirts.
Misses' Muslin Underwear.
Corsets, French hand-made, Double and Single Bone Werrley, Thomson Glove Fitting, Madam Foy's and other makes.
Children's Comfort Waists and Misses' Corsets.
Hoop Skirts and Pomadore Panniers, new styles.
Summer, Gauze and Gossamer Underwear for Ladies and Misses.
Men and Boys' wear, in all qualities and sizes.
Cotton and Linen Thread Hosiery, Balbriggan Hosiery.
Lace Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets, Swiss Sleeveless Jackets.
White Shetland Shawls and Nubias.

Hats and Bonnets,
In all newest styles at greatly reduced prices.
Large Leghorn Flats for sea side and country wear.
Tarratan Trimmed Croquet Hats.
Fine Crushed Roses, Buds and sprays, in the new tints.
Children's Plaid Sash Ribbons, never sold so cheap before.
White Black and Colored Gros Grain Sash Ribbons.
Black Watered Sash Ribbon.
Roman Sashes, plain and Embroidered Sashes.
White Ties and Fringed Scarfs, in Twilled Silk, Crepe de Chene and Grenadine.
New Bead Fringe, Chenille Ornaments and Buttons, Jet and Oxydized Belt Buckles, Leather and Bead Belts, Jet Jewelry, Portemonnaies.
Morocco and Russia Leather Stichels.
Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas, at greatly reduced prices.
Lisle Thread Gloves and Gauntlets.

BARGAINS ON COUNTER.

Retail Department.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.
49 SIXTH ST.,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves.

Fine and Common Enamoled Grate Fronts,
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

HAVANA LOTTERY—A HAVANA firm having a branch office in New York offers to all risks in Havana Lottery Tickets extraordinary facilities. Please address Box 3949, New York.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS,
MONDAY,
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
169 FEDERAL ST.
GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
The Warm Weather

Ladies' Linen Suits.
Ladies' White Suits.
Ladies' Alpaca Suits.
Misses' and Children's Suits.
Ladies' Polonaises.
Lace Jackets and Sacques.
Silk Jackets and Sacques.

NewSummerShawls

New

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposit.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collection made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostenger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, S. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Sieert, F. Halseman.
GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, 200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
H. M. MICHENER, President.
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F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
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John Watt, W. I. Mechling,
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Joseph Wagener, Jos. Graff,
H. H. Love, L. Canderson,
W. McKee, C. Sleiper.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Mkets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 7, 1874.

Between the gathering up dividends, the issuing and collecting of billsstersday was an active day. We have already noticed the generally liberal character of the ddends declared, and have mentioned the wom of making concessions to the general pic. Yst we have no idea that stockholders I agree to this course. They wish for the ddends, and their wishes are necessarily law to bank officials. We are gratified to notice ti current settlements are being promptly ne, and that the usual quarterly adjustment accounts seems likely to be attended with i difficulty than usual. We strongly comme to all the importance of promptly arring accounts, as thus all business affairs are j in proper condition, and the course of bess very greatly facilitated. The published stements of our banks show them to be in rosperous condition, and the reports thasme to us from several departments of busis are equally flattering. We know that our ed manufactories are very busy, and some we orders three months ahead. There are inations, generally, in the city, that there is a superation going forward in business, and thne Fall will bring prosperity once more.

The stock market yesday was generally weak. This may be partie attributed to the absence of leading specula because of the Fourth. It is now said thle completion of a proposed new Rck Boagromises harmony of interests and paying rates all the trunk lines eastward, so that theseed be no apprehensions of any "cut-throatposition, except it be at the Pacific end, whe under the controlling sway of the "deadlhead" operator, freights have been largely lost in the hope probably, of breaking the x market in general, and Pacific Mail share particular.

The coin thrown upon tharket by the July disbursements has caused a further decline in gold to 110¼. The pbility of an impending large negotiation our new five per cents for foreign account serv'd to depress the gold premium, and to the general situation. Governments lowerher bonds steady. Despite the extreme dullnstocks have been firm, losing part of their nce at the close.

Secretary Bristow's proion to sell five per cents is published. He o the whole or any part of the $179,000,000 nting unsold, to be bid for in sealed proposal to noon of the 23d inst. The limit below wthese bonds cannot be sold is par in coin, and proceeds must be used to redeem bonds; and the secretary authorized to be expend "preparing, issuing, advertising, and ding of the same," must not exceed one hal 1 per cent. The bonds are now selling in ket at the equivalent of fully 101¾ accrued in gold; in a market which knows of ecent sudden addition of $6,000,000 the issue at, and is prepared to see a la larger amount negotiated. The Secretaryvertisement is fair to all intending buyerd therefore better than a new syndicate; ee anticipate a free bidding for the bonds, ae slight premium.

Lether S. Kaufman, in. No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the wing quotations of bonds and stocks from latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	110¾	110¾
U. S. 5ixes—1881—coup.	116¾	116¾
5-20 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	116¾	116¾
" 1868	117	117
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
5-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	116	116¾
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cents	113	113
RAILROADS.		
New York Central	99¾	99¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
L. C.	90	90
B. H & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	18¾	18¾
Rk. Paul	28	28¾
Do. preferred	56¾	56¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
North Western Com	41	41¾
Do. Preferred	59	58¾
Rock Island	100	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsbg	97¾	97¾
Pacific Mail	42	43
Western Union Tels	74¾	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	16¾	16¾
Toledo & Wabash	27¾	28
Harlem		125
Chicago and Alton.	104	
Adams Express	95	
American Express	6¾	
U. S. Express	70	
W., Fargo & Co.	79	
Terre Haute	15	
Canton	44	
Merchants Union	9	
Hannibal and St. Jo.	26¾	

Messrs. Robinson, bankers, No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Alpha Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	43¾	
Erie	10¾	
Reading	43¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	123¾	124
Oil Creek	8¾	
Lehigh Valley	6¾	
Central Transport	44¾	
Empire do.	42	42½

NEW YORK, July 6, 1874.

The Treasury sements were $627,000, and the customspts $411,000. The imports for the wee $5,107,430, and the exports $7,191,644.ry was easy at 3. Sterling was quiet at 487¾ for sixty days, and 490 for sighme discounts were 5¾@6¾. Gold was@110, the opening and closing rates resly. The carrying rates were 1@3, closinThe clearings were $36,000,000. State were neglected. Railroad bonds weet and firm. Governments were and slightly lower. Stocks openedy and lower, with a pressure to Northwestern common, which offeredom 43 down to 40¾ before appeared. St. Paul common also declin and the general market fell off ¼@1 pt. There were several fluctuations dur day, but the market was weak in closings, and showed a decline of from ¼ to 1¼ from the highest point of the day, butapared with the closing prices of Friddelcine ranged from ¼ to 3¾ per cent. eatest activity to-day was in Lake Shoh west, St. Paul, Erie, Western Unionfabash, while the greatest decline was : Paul and Northwest common, the as compared with Friday being down 3¾pt. and the latter 3¾ per cent. Amongales were 12,000 shares Western Unio Pacific Mail, 12,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake 1000 Union Pacific, 16,000 Northwest, 6 6 Island, 16,000 St. Paul, and 12,000 W The decline in Northwest and St. Paul was caused by the refusal of the United Stadt Court in Wisconsin to grant the injuked for against the State of Wisconsinon to the recently enacted law fixing fres.

Governmentk coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, o of '64, 116¾; do of '65, 116¾; do 6s; 5 20s of '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; 113¾; 10-40s, 113; currency 6s, 11

State Bonduri sixes, 94; Tennessee, old, 88¾; 83¾; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 28; Nolina, old, 20; do new, 10.

Stocks.—44; Western Union Telegraph Com; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 107argo & Co.'s Express, 76. ex div.; Amercess, 60½; United States Express, 70; Hal, 43; New York Central, 99¾; Erie preferred, 48; Harlem, 124; do 8, 125; Michigan Central, 74; PittFort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern, 40¾; do preferred, 58¾; Rock Isl; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paule preferred, 56¾; Toledo & Wabash, preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Tet 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, Prefand, Columbus & Cincinnati, 77ton & Quincy, 105; Lake shore, 78, 18¾; Illinois Central, 98; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific, 89¾; Union, 83; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LONDON, July 6—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 per cent., which is ⅝ per cent. below the bank rate. Consols: Money, 92¾@92¾; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 108¾; new 5s, 104¾; 10 40s, 104¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 23½; do preferred 47. PARIS, July 6.—Rentes 60f 25c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, as it always is at this season of the year, and, furthermore, it is likely to remain so for some weeks to come. The grain trade continues active and extensive. Sales are light and so is the demand, and consequently there has been but little change in rates. With the exception of Sugars, for which there is an active demand, groceries are dull, although both Sugars and Coffee are very stiff and advancing. Flour is quiet, and about the only new feature to notice is that some of the leading Minnesota brands are held by the mills at an advance of from 25 to 50c ₱ brl; while winter wheats, if anything, are still tending downward. There is a very fair demand for both Butter and Eggs, as well as for vegetables and small fruits, and prices, since the date of our last review, have been pretty well sustained.

ALE—Trade continues quiet and prices unchanged. X, $8 ₱ brl to city, and $9 to country; XX, $10; XXX, $11. Bill Head in due proportion.

ASHE —The inquiry for everything of this character continues light, as is always the case at this season of the year. In regard to prices there are without quotable change.

BROOM CORN—Is ruled slow, the inquiry is still confined to supplying immediate wants, while as regards prices there has been no quotable change for some time; we continue to quote at 5@6 for red; 7@8 for green, and 9@11 for hurl.

BRAN—The arrivals for some time past have been meagre, and with some inquiry and very light stocks, the market is firm and prices have advanced 25c ₱ bushel within the past week; we now quote, in a jobbing way, at $2 75@3 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for prime navies

BUTTER—There has been rather more trade to-day during the past few days, and with diminished receipts, the market is firmer, and strictly prime is being realized better prices. The demand, however, has prevailed for several weeks, has curtailed the receipts considerably, hence there is not so much offering, and the market is firmer, notwithstanding the consumption has not increased much. We quote, 15 to 18 for fair to prime, and 20 for choice solid packed. There has been some inquiry for shipment east, recently, and one or two lots have been cleared of the old stock that had accumulated, but these have been picked up to go to New York.

BRESWAX—There is little or nothing doing that we can hear of, hence, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at 27@33 cts ₱ lb.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2.25@2.50 ₱ dozen; No. 3, $2.50@2.75; No. 4, $2.75@3.00; No. 5, $3.25@3.50; No. 6, $3.50@3.75. Carpet Brooms, $1@1.25. Whisps, $1.00@1.75.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c; two and one-half bushel, 42@50 cts; Kentucky, Rosendale, $3.75@4.00; Portland, $3@3.50. Plaster Paris—Calcined, $2@2.50 ₱ barrel; Louisville, $2@2.25;

HOME NEWS.

Receipts of County Officers.

The county officers have made returns to Controller Warner for the month of June, as follows:

Sheriff	$2,345 56
Clerk of Orphans' Court	412 09
Coroner	263 75
Register	251 00

Payment of County Taxes.

Elsewhere will be found the notice of County Treasurer Kilgore, stating that all persons paying their State and county taxes between now and August 15th, will be allowed a reduction of five per cent. There is abroad an erroneous impression to the effect that after July 1st ten per cent. is to be added to all taxes not paid before that time. The Treasurer's notice will convince tax payers that there is still an opportunity to save money.

County Assessments.

Yesterday the Common Pleas Court was engaged with a jury of five men in hearing the appeals of James Watson's heirs and the Hewitt heirs from the assessment of taxes as made by the County Commissioners on property in the Tenth ward of Allegheny. In the first named case the assessment was reduced by the jury to the extent of $205 per acre on 290 acres, and in the appeal on the Hewitt property the assessment was reduced from $800 per acre to $400 per acre, there being sixty acres in all.

Literary.

The closing entertainment of the "Ne Plus Ultra" Literary Society, of Mansfield Normal Seminary, took place at Mansfield, on Wednesday evening, July 1st, in Bedell's Hall. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and consisted of dialogues, songs, essays, orations, tableaux, etc. Three prizes were awarded to the best performers. Miss Mollie L. Reed, of Bridgeville, was awarded the first prize, (a handsome copy of Barn's Poems); Miss Anna M. Rowley, of Bridgeville, received the second, (a neat copy of Goldsmith's Poems), and Miss Cora B. Rimmel, of Mansfield, received the third prize, (a neat volume of Moore's Poems) Every seat in the large hall was filled. Excellent music was interspersed by the "Mansfield String Band," and everything passed off pleasantly.

Daring Robbers.

Shortly after twelve o'clock last night an attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. Fred. Schmidt, at the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley. Mr. Schmidt had closed his saloon and was looking out an upper window in the rear of his house when he saw a man lifting another through a lower window. He very politely asked them what the h... they wanted, but without waiting to reply the man on the ground dropped the one he was hoisting and both hurried away at full speed. Mr. Schmidt called for the police and both were arrested, also a third who was standing guard on the outside. The place of the attempted robbery is not a hundred yards from the Central Police Station, where the prisoners were taken to remain until they can be given a hearing to-day. They gave their name as John King, John Murray and Pat Meenan.

Col. Phillips's Estate—Its Liabilities...

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, the administrators of the estate of the late Col. Phillips made application for privilege to sell ten acres of ground in Verona borough, a piece of ground in the Second ward and some property on Mt. Washington. The petition was granted, but in order that the Court might recognize the application, it became necessary that they should file a statement of the real estate (a statement of the personal estate having already been filed) and the liabilities of the estate as far as could be ascertained. In the statement filed yesterday morning, the following appears as a recapitulation of the liabilities of the estate:

Bills payable W. Phillips	$117,500 00
Bills payable A. V. R. R. Co	560,242 60
April 1, 1874, A. V. R. R., W. A. Tomlinson, Treas., three mos. due July 1 and 4, 1874	12,000 00
April 6, 1874, A. V. R. R., W. A. Tomlinson, Treas., three mos. due July 6 and 9, 1874	24,000 00
Total	$713,742 60

MORTUARY RECORD.

The Reaper's Work Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

There were fifty five deaths in the city during the week ending Saturday last, a decrease of twelve over the week previous. Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports them as follows: Alcoholism, 2; abscess, 1; accident by drowning, 2; accident by burning, 1; accident by railroad, 1; accident by violence, 1; asthma, 2; brain, congestion of, 2; bronchitis capillary, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; cholera infantum, 8; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; diarrhœa, 1; emphysema, 1; old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 1. White, 52; colored, 3. Married 13; single, 37; widows, 3; not stated, 2. Age—Under one year, 15; from one to two years, 7; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 6; from ten to fifteen, 2; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from thirty to forty, 7; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 3; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 1; total, 55.

Allegheny City.

Health officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the mortality last week to be 34, viz: Consumption, 5; spasms, 4; scarlet fever, 3; still born, 2; pulmonia, 2; and of the following, one each: Eutero cholitis, accident, heart disease, meningitis, dropsy, scarlatina, cholera infantum, old age, chronic hepatitis, cerebral meningitis, atelectasis and unknown—total, 30; all whites. Males 20, females 10.

BILLS IN EQUITY.

Stopping Street Openings and Improvements on the South Side.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas by S. H. Geyer, Esq., in behalf of Eliza B. Phillips against the city of Pittsburgh and Messrs. Howley & Bro. and Morse, contractors, to prevent the opening of a sixty foot street, ordered by Councils through the land of complainant on the South Side. She alleges that the street is solely for the purpose of obtaining access to a stone quarry, and that it is a private and not a general or public benefit. The complainant asks an injunction and a decree from the Court ordering the contractors to refund any money they may have realized from the sale of ground taken off her premises. Saturday next was fixed for a hearing.

Messrs. Sligo & Wiley also filed a bill in equity in behalf of Alex. Nimick, Esq., with the object of putting a stop to the improvement of Carson street on the South Side. The action is brought against the city of Pittsburgh, Messrs. James I. Bennett, B. C. Sawyer, Wm. K. Nimick, Park Painter and James M. Bailey, commissioners of the Carson street improvement, and Messrs. Howley, Harper & Harper, contractors. The plaintiff alleges that he will be damaged to the extent of over thirty thousand dollars. He also sets forth that Carson street is almost level, but that by a grade fixed by Councils June 22d, 1871, the street at a point on his property will be raised to a heighth of about twenty-seven feet above that established by the ordinance of July 14, 1873, and descending from said point either way at a grade of about three and a quarter feet to the hundred. Mr. Nimick says that he will be greatly damaged, and prays that first a preliminary and then a perpetual injunction be issued to restrain the commissioners and contractors from proceeding with the improvement upon the grade established by Councils, last month. The matter will likely be before the Court soon for argument.

FIRE SCRAPS.

Public Meeting To-night in Aid of the Sufferers—The Losing Insurance Companies, etc.

The great fire in Allegheny continues to be the topic of conversation in the two cities. Large crowds walked yesterday to see the ruins, and during the day a photograph of the devastated district was taken by one of our city artists. The loss by the conflagration, it is thought, will reach the figures first reported—over a quarter of a million. The insurance data has not yet been compiled in full but we are enabled to give some of the figures. The National, of Allegheny, will lose twelve and fourteen thousand dollars. Benjamin Franklin's losses will foot up about $15,000. The largest policies are the following: Alfred Bungey, $6,500; Mrs. M. Lusk, $3,000; Capt. Russell, $3,000; Mrs. Jane Harris, $1,000; the balances being for sums of $500 and less. The "Federal" has policies in favor of the following parties, which we obtain from Mr. W. J. Carson, agent. It will be seen that the sum at risk in each case is the same as at first given: Alfred Bungey, $4,000; Wm. France, $3,000; Saml. Woods, $2,000. Mr. Bungey's total insurance was $17,000.

The Ben Franklin company is to meet to consider the matter of immediate payment of losses of their patrons. There is to be a meeting of the losing insurance companies at an early day.

Fire Marshal Livingstone was engaged during the day investigating as to the cause of the fire, &c., but as yet the matter has not been cleared up to enable him to arrive at a conclusion.

A gentleman found the remnants of an old family Bible floating down Middle alley, Allegheny, yesterday. On the exposed leaf he found the following, which is the 13th verse of the 6th chapter of Lamentations: "The Lord hath accomplished His fury. He hath poured out His fierce anger, and hath kindled a fire in Zion, and He hath devoured the foundations thereof."

Michael Sullivan and James Galvin, arrested by Officer Mencely while they were loafing about the fire in a suspicious manner, were fined ten dollars and costs yesterday.

Frank Davis, arrested on oath of Frank Carey, for stealing at the fire, was committed to jail in default of $300 bail for a trial at Court. John Short, on the same charge, was held for a further hearing on Thursday. Considerable jewelry was found in his possession.

Several articles of jewelry picked up about the fire, and recovered from the parties who stole it, are at the Mayor's office awaiting identification.

In obedience to the request of a number of citizens of Allegheny, Mayor Fleming has called a public meeting to-night for the purpose of taking steps to relieve the sufferers. It is to be hoped substantial results will arise from this gathering. The correspondence below in relation to the matter will explain itself:

ALLEGHENY, July 6, 1874.

Hon. Hugh S. Fleming, Mayor of Allegheny City:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Allegheny, respectfully request you to call a public meeting for the purpose of devising means of relief for our fellow citizens who have suffered by the recent fire: John H Hire, S H. Geyer, W. H Lyekhart, Jacob Franz, E B Snyder, Geo. R Riddle, Henry Irwin, R B. Mowry, Jos. Craig, G. Faas, Jacob Rush, J. A. Scott, W. N. Stewart.

In reply, His Honor issued the following call:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY, July 6, 1874.

In compliance with the above request, I respectfully call upon the citizens of Allegheny to assemble in the Council chamber on Tuesday evening, July 7, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose above stated. HUGH S. FLEMING,
Mayor.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Finishing Business for the Summer Vacation—The Lowry Engine—Resignations and Committee Appointments—Sylvan Avenue Bridge—The Engineer's Assistants—Second Avenue Controversy—Monongahela Water Works Purchase —Car Tracks on Third Avenue—South Side Indebtedness—The Smithfield Street Bridge.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S MORROW.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Aiken, Atterbury, Bissell, Brown, Chalmers, Chislett, Darlington, Ettemiller, Elder, Fetterman, Foster, Fox, Goldthorpe, Haines, Harrison, Hays, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, Lloyd, Littell, Mitchell, Meyer, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McClurg, McCune, McKee, O'Neil, Rafferty, Scully, Shipton, and Watson.

On motion of Mr. Aiken, Mr. Jno. R. McCune was called to preside.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was, on motion of Mr. Watson, instructed to bring in any members who might be outside of the Council chamber, as considerable difficulty was encountered in securing a quorum.

Dr. Gross came in before the Council was organized and assumed his seat.

On motion of Mr. Watson the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Braun presented the credentials of Mr. Jno. H. McMasters, the newly elected member from the Nineteenth ward. The credentials were received and aproved, and Mr. McMasters was sworn in.

Mr. Braun petition for sewer on an alley in rear of Library Hall. Referred.

Also, petition of citizens on Sixth street, asking for a remedy in regard to the cars on that street. Referred.

THE LOWRY ENGINE.

Mr. Meyer offered the following, which was referred to the Water Committee:

WHEREAS, The City of Allegheny has recently built a new pumping engine which seems to be liable to mishaps and breakages at any moment, and as the City of Pittsburgh has adopted the same plan for its new Water Works, therefore

Resolved, That the Water Committee be and they are hereby instructed to stop the work on the pumping engines until such time as the one in Allegheny City shall work satisfactory and not be liable an any moment to be destroyed.

Dr. McCandless, resolution for an ordinance against driving cattle through the streets of the city. Referred.

Also, resolutions for water on James street, and for the paving of Rose street. Referred.

Mr. Harrison, petition for water pipe on Myran avenue, Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Lloyd, petition for opening of Bayard street, Twentieth ward, and resolution for same. Passed.

Mr. McMahon, petition for wooden building for Mrs. Conn. Referred.

Mr. J. H. Jones, petition to be relieved from serving as a member of the Water Committee. Granted.

Mr. Littell, petition of Jno. Cunningham for abatement of an assessment. Referred.

Also, petition for repeal of the ordinances for the opening and improvement of Butler street extension. Referred.

Mr. McClurg called up an ordinance for the grading of Sarah street from Thirtieth street to the city line. After considerable discussion the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Brown, petition of M. J. Erwin and John Wallace, for abatement on sewer assessment. Referred.

Mr. Fox called up a resolution for the appointment of a Commission of five to ascertain the liability of the South Side to pay deficiencies incurred before consolidation. Passed.

SYLVAN AVENUE BRIDGE.

Mr. Jeremy, resolution instructing the Board of Viewers to ascertain if an assessment can be made to pay for the bridge now being constructed over Sylvan avenue, and if not that the City Engineer be authorized to stop the contractor from proceeding with the work.

Mr. Rafferty amended that the City Engineer be instructed to stop the work at once and then have the Board of Viewers inquire into the matter of assessment.

On motion of Mr. Aiken all reference to the bridge over Nine Mile Run was stricken out of the resolution.

Mr. McCune moved to strike out all that part of the resolution notifying the Engineer to stop the work and substitute the words "and report to Councils." He stated that he understood the work was partially completed and that all the material to finish it is on the ground. The ayes and nays being demanded the resolution was lost by a vote of 24 to 24.

The amendment offered by Mr. Rafferty then came up and it was lost also.

Mr. Aiken offered another amendment that the Engineer first consult the City Attorney and then if deemed expedient to stop the work.

Messrs. Shipton and Jeremy were opposed to any amendments, and thought the vote should be taken on the original resolution. The latter belief that the President in his rulings displayed a private interest in the bridge.

Mr. Rafferty—Yes, and Jim Littell has an interest in it too.

Mr. Littell hurled back the insinuation, and

Mr. Anderson offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved—That the Board of Viewers proceed within ten days to ascertain whether there are sufficient benefits to pay for the Sylvan avenue bridge. If they do not find sufficient benefits to pay for said bridge, then the City Engineer, by and with the advice of the City Solicitor, shall stop all work thereon.

The substitute was adopted and the discussion ended.

FINISHING UP BUSINESS.

Mr. Goldthorpe, ordinance locating Lelia street, Thirty-second ward. Referred.

Mr. Atterbury called up an ordinance opening Mt. Oak street. Passed.

Mr. Anderson called up the Bates, Keenan & Kerr plan of lots in the Twentieth ward. Approved.

Mr. Littell called up Meyran & Siedle's plan of lots in the Fourteenth ward. Approved.

Mr. McCune called up an ordinance providing for the location and extension of Schaup alley, from Seventh street to Barkers alley. Passed.

The Chairman read a communication from J. S. Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, requesting the appointment of a committee to audit the accounts of the Board. The letter was received and filed, and the Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Shipton and Scully.

Dr. McCandless called up the ordinance establishing the grade of Dinwiddie street, from Fifth avenue to Centre avenue. Passed.

Mr. Watson called up an ordinance changing the grade of Liberty avenue. Lost.

Mr. Littell called up an ordinance for the location of a fifteen foot alley running from Seventh street northwardly to the line of property of C. G. McCormick. Lost.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Brown presented the resignation of Mr. George B. Chalmers, which was accepted, and a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy was passed.

Also, from the Street Committee, an ordinance for the opening of Twenty-third street, from Carson street to the Monongahela river.

A motion to lay the ordinance over was lost, and on the final passage, there not being the requisite number of votes, it was lost.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Anderson and McMasters as members of the Water Committee in place of Messrs. Laufman and Jones, resigned and relieved.

Mr. Dannells called up an ordinance establishing the grade of Locust street, between Shingiss street and Magee street. Passed.

Mr. Jeremy moved to reconsider the action taken on the ordinance for the vacation of a fifteen feet alley from Seventh street to the line of the property of C. G. McCormick, referred to above. Carried and the ordinance being put to a vote was passed.

THE ENGINEER'S EMPLOYES.

Mr. Brown offered an ordinance amending the City Code, title Engineer, section eleven, giving the City Engineer authority, with the approval of the Street or Survey Committees, to appoint such assistants as may be needed to discharge the duties of his office, and also the power to discharge them in case of neglect of duty or refusal to comply with instructions.

Mr. Shipton objected to the ordinance and said he would not vote for it on the ground that it repealed an ordinance fixing the number and salaries of the employes of the Engineer's office, and gave to the City Engineer the power to appoint his own assistants. He did not think such authority should be vested in the head of any department.

The ordinance was lost.

Mr. Brown called up an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Second avenue, from Market street to Redoubt alley. Lost for want of a quorum.

Mr. R. B. Brown was appointed on the Water Committee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chalmers.

Adjourned until September.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

Common Council met yesterday in regular session, and at 2:25 P. M. a quorum was obtained, consisting of the following named members:

Messrs. Brown, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Foley, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Kerr, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Morrison, Perchment, Rolfe, Robinson, Siebert, Thomas, Thompson, West, Wolsieffer, Wood, and President Negley—23.

On motion of Mr. Fulton, the reading of the minutes of the last session was dispensed with.

PETITIONS &c.

Mr. Flinn presented a petition from the property holders abutting on Bedford avenue, between Erin and Thirty-third streets, asking the laying of water mains on the above named street, between the points designated. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Glass, petition for a change of grade on Forbes street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, for gas mains on Bluff and adjacent streets. Referred to Gas Lighting Committee.

Also, petition for grade on Second avenue at Soho. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, petition for reduction from assessments on appeals. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. West presented a petition for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Hogan. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, petition from Sylvester Henry, asking for an abatement of assessments. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Also, remonstrance against the grading, curbing and paving of Twenty-eighth street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for the privilege of paving side walks with curbstone by Thomas, Fisher & Co. Referred to Street Committee.

MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mr. Rolfe presented the following petition:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN—Whereas, The Suspension bridge over the Monongahela river is in an unsafe condition, and

WHEREAS, It is a great obstruction to navigation, and inconvenient to the harbor facilities of Pittsburgh, and

WHEREAS, The company have raised the rates of toll from forty to one hundred per cent. in some instances, all of which is greatly detrimental to the interests and convenience of all concerned, but more especially to those doing business and living on the South Side,

Therefore, we most respectfully, but earnestly, ask you to authorize its appraisement and condemnation in conformity with the Act of Assembly relative thereto, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c. Referred to Bridge Committee.

Mr. Wood presented an ordinance providing for the entering into a contract with the Monongahela Water Company, to furnish water on the South Side.

Also, a resolution providing for a special meeting of Councils on the 13th instant, to consider the above ordinance. Objection was made to the resolution and it was laid over.

REPORTS FROM STREET COMMITTEES.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee on Streets, presented the following:

Monthly report for June. Received and filed.

Resolution to pay W. J. Matthews $399 for serving street and sewer notices. Passed.

Ordinances No. 586, entitled, "An ordinance authorizing and requiring the Pittsburgh, East Liberty and Oakland, Pittsburgh and Ormsby and Central Passenger Railway Companies, to construct a single track on Third avenue, Ferry street and Fourth avenue, and to remove the switches, turnouts and turntables on Fourth avenue, with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Morrison presented a remonstrance from property owners and others doing business on Third avenue, against the passage of the above ordinance.

Mr. Thompson called for the reading of a petition in favor of the ordinance previously presented. The petition was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Glass moved that the further consideration of the ordinance be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was carried by a vote of fifteen in the affirmative to ten in the negative.

REPORTS OF VIEWERS.

Mr. Fulton, from the street Committee, also presented reports of the viewers on the opening of the following named streets which were approved: Thirty-seventh street, Main street, Penn avenue, Thirty-ninth street, Liberty avenue and Fortieth street.

Also, petition from the excelsior Glass Company for abatement from city assessments. Referred to the Committee on Appeals.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Mr. Aull presented the monthly report for June from the Committee on Surveys, which was received and filed.

Mr. Fox from the Committee on Printing, presented the monthly report for June, which was received and filed.

NEW WATER WORKS EMPLOYES.

Mr. Cunningham called up ordinance No. 471, amending section second and eighth and repealing section third of an ordinance providing for the completion of the new water works, and moved that section eighth be stricken out. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Aull moved that the word "officers" in the second line in the second section be stricken out, and the word "employes" inserted. Carried. The ordinance then went over under the rules, to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Glass offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the first rural district, be and is hereby directed to have certain fences removed from Beach alley, as this alley has been in use for sometime, but at this point (Junction of two fences) the fences obstruct travel, much to the injury of the property and health of the citizens from non-drainage.

Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Duff offered the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby requested to report to this Council the names of property holders on Webster avenue above Fulton, who have constructed or bought houses that are built out on the line of said avenue. Passed.

MAYOR'S CLERK.

Mr. Fox offered an amendment to ordinance "Repealing so much of an ordinance which requires the Mayor's Clerk to serve the city in an official capacity, or which allows said Clerk to receive a salary from the city," providing that the ordinance shall be in force and effect immediately after expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent, the said Mayor."

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. Negley presented a petition for a change of grade on Bates street, Fourteenth ward.

Referred to the Road Committee.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCILS.

Mr. Wood called up the resolution offered by him providing for a special meeting of Councils, on Monday next, to consider an ordinance in reference to the Water Works for the South Side.

Mr. Shipton moved to amend by providing that the meeting shall be on the 20th inst., Inst.

The resolution was then carried.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

President Negley presented a request for the appointment of an Auditing Committee to audit the books of the guardians of the poor.

On motion, the communication was received and filed, and Messrs. Wood and Cunningham were appointed as the committee on behalf of C. C.

SECOND AVENUE GRADE

Mr. Fulton called up ordinance No. 526, to authorize the Mayor for and on behalf of the city of Pittsburgh to enter into a contract with the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of settling certain differences as to the location and line of Second avenue, and the occupancy of portions thereof by said company.

Mr. Fulton moved that the rules be suspended, and that the ordinance be put upon its final passage. Lost.

CONSOLIDATION INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. Wood, from the Finance Committee reported affirmatively, ordinance No. 513, authorizing the issue of bonds for the purpose of redeeming matured or maturing indebtedness assumed by the city in the consolidation under the Act of Assembly of 21st of April, 1873.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally by a vote of 27 ayes to 1 nay.

BUSINESS FROM SELECT COUNCIL.

The following business from Select Council was concurred in: Resolution requiring the appointment of a Committee of Conference on Rules; resolution to appoint a committee of five on South Side liability incurred by consolidation; resolution reducing the number of officials and salaries; resolution relating to the Sylvan avenue bridge; fixing the salary of Mr. Paul Kavanaugh of M. F. Kimball; resolution for the opening of Bayard street; resolution calling for a statement of the city debt; resolutions for the erection of additional gas lamps; resolution requesting the Committee on City Property to file their statements of the cost of City Hall in the District Court, as required by law; resolution in favor of W. H. Burnell, for services as Page to Select Council; joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to audit the accounts of the Board. The letter was received and filed, and the Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Shipton and Scully.

Dr. McCandless called up the ordinance establishing the grade of Dinwiddie street, from Fifth avenue to Centre avenue. Passed.

Mr. Watson called up an ordinance changing the grade of Liberty avenue. Lost.

Mr. Littell called up an ordinance for the location of a fifteen foot alley running from Seventh street northwardly to the line of property of C. G. McCormick. Lost.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. Brown presented the resignation of Mr. George B. Chalmers, which was accepted, and a resolution authorizing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy was passed.

Also, from the Street Committee, an ordinance for the opening of Twenty-third street, from Carson street to the Monongahela river.

A motion to lay the ordinance over was lost, and on the final passage, there not being the requisite number of votes, it was lost.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Anderson and McMasters as members of the Water Committee in place of Messrs. Laufman and Jones, resigned and relieved.

Mr. Dannells called up an ordinance establishing the grade of Locust street, between Shingiss street and Magee street. Passed.

Mr. Jeremy moved to reconsider the action taken on the ordinance for the vacation of a fifteen feet alley from Seventh street to the line of the property of C. G. McCormick, referred to above. Carried and the ordinance being put to a vote was passed.

THE ENGINEER'S EMPLOYES.

Mr. Brown offered an ordinance amending the City Code, title Engineer, section eleven, giving the City Engineer authority, with the approval of the Street or Survey Committees, to appoint such assistants as may be needed to discharge the duties of his office, and also the power to discharge them in case of neglect of duty or refusal to comply with instructions.

Mr. Shipton objected to the ordinance and said he would not vote for it on the ground that it repealed an ordinance fixing the number and salaries of the employes of the Engineer's office, and gave to the City Engineer the power to appoint his own assistants. He did not think such authority should be vested in the head of any department.

The ordinance was lost.

Mr. Brown called up an ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Second avenue, from Market street to Redoubt alley. Lost for want of a quorum.

Mr. R. B. Brown was appointed on the Water Committee, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Chalmers.

Adjourned until September.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

Common Council met yesterday in regular session, and at 2:25 P. M. a quorum was obtained, consisting of the following named members:

Messrs. Brown, Carle, Cunningham, Duff, Foley, Fox, Fulton, Glass, Kerr, Laughran, Milligan, Mears, Morrison, Perchment, Rolfe, Robinson, Siebert, Thomas, Thompson, West, Wolsieffer, Wood, and President Negley—23.

On motion of Mr. Fulton, the reading of the minutes of the last session was dispensed with.

PETITIONS &c.

Mr. Flinn presented a petition from the property holders abutting on Bedford avenue, between Erin and Thirty-third streets, asking the laying of water mains on the above named street, between the points designated. Referred to Water Committee.

Mr. Glass, petition for a change of grade on Forbes street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, for gas mains on Bluff and adjacent streets. Referred to Gas Lighting Committee.

Also, petition for grade on Second avenue at Soho. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, petition for reduction from assessments on appeals. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Mr. West presented a petition for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Hogan. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, petition from Sylvester Henry, asking for an abatement of assessments. Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Also, remonstrance against the grading, curbing and paving of Twenty-eighth street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, petition for the privilege of paving side walks with curbstone by Thomas, Fisher & Co. Referred to Street Committee.

MONONGAHELA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mr. Rolfe presented the following petition:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN—Whereas, The Suspension bridge

A DREADFUL CHAPTER.

A Series of Fatalities, Mishaps and Crimes —Rivers and Railroads as Death Agents —The Knife and Pistol in Play—Occurrences Accidental.

It is seldom that the papers of this city are called upon to record such a series of fatalities, mishaps and cases of lawlessness as have occurred here and hereabouts within a day or two. This morning we have no less than seven deaths on water and rail, with nearly a half dozen cases of a less serious nature, to speak of.

A QUARTETTE OF TRACK-WALKERS KILLED.

It would seem that some of the "tramps" who have been hovering about the city and suburbs, concluded to spend the Fourth by making a change of base. They mostly followed the railroad tracks when doing this, and four of them tried it with fatal results. The Cincinnati Express on the Pennsylvania road, which left here at 12:20, noon, ran over one near Blairsville. The engineer noticed the man on the track a short distance ahead, but the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and he was unable to check it in time to avoid the accident. The man was living when picked up, and was put in the baggage car and carried to the next station, where he died within an hour. The other fatalities occurred near Sandy Creek, the men, who were also walking on the track, being instantly killed. The head of one of them was severed from the body.

Coroner McCallin was called yesterday to make inquiry into the circumstances of the death of John Smith who was run over by the night Hulton accommodation on the A. V. R. R. The investigation resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The remains were brought to the city and left at Fairman & Samson's for identification. Coroner McCallin held an inquest and the jury found a verdict of accidental death.

A TRIO OF DROWNINGS.

There has been quite a fatality, too, by drowning within forty-eight hours. Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man was found floating in the Monongahela river near the Point ferry landing. The man had been seen loitering about the wharfboat for several nights, and but a few minutes before his corpse was discovered in the water was sitting on the wharfboat. He asked the watchman at the time if the ferry would pass over soon, and upon receiving an affirmative answer seemed somewhat puzzled. The watchman went away and returned shortly, when he was missed. Search was made for the dead body of the man upon the water. From a pawn ticket found in his possession it is supposed his name was Marcus Klatz. The Coroner's jury was unable to decide whether it was a case of suicide or accidental drowning. Deceased was apparently about thirty-five years of age. All the money found upon his person was two cents.

Alderman Butler, in the absence of the Coroner, who was otherwise engaged, yesterday held an inquest on the body of James Merkien, a steel-smelter, who was drowned while bathing in the river, near McKain's Station, on the P., W. & B. R. He had gone out in a skiff, from which he went into the water, and after paddling about for some time attempted to return to the craft, but was unable to make it. He was thirty years of age, and had a wife and two children. His mother resides at 39 Tunnel street, this city.

The Coroner inquested the body of an unknown infant, about two months old, which was found floating in the Ohio, opposite Woods' Run. The body was much decomposed, and nothing was obtained to locate the parentage of the infant or how it came into the water. Verdict—"found drowned."

A POWDER BLOW OFF.

Two lads named Peter Walker and Godfrey Sanders, belonging to Millvale, concluded to celebrate the Fourth by a little powder illumination. They got an old can, filled it with powder and then touched it off. It went off, and both lads are now under a physician's care, having their faces and hands badly burned.

A PISTOL CHARGE.

Another lad, Max Burkhart by name, and Smallman street by his residence, thought he would wake up his "glorious Fourth" by shooting off pistols. He got an old one, charged it, and after snapping the trigger four times without discharging the load, concluded to give it a send off by hammering the cap with a stone. To be sure that the charge wouldn't get out without his seeing it, he took a look into the muzzle while he hammered the cap with the stone. His left eye is no longer of any use, and it is a question yet as to his jaw. Drs. Todd and Asdale are attending him.

STABBING AFFRAY IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

The Fourth couldn't well pass off without a stab affray, and Lawrenceville came in with it. Towards evening a fight was started in a saloon on Penn street, near Forty-fifth, during which a young man named Dunn was stabbed. A man named O'Connor went to catch him, when Dunn, thinking he was the assailant, stabbed him. Dunn then ran down Forty-fifth street, followed by O'Connor, who was not aware that he was cut. Both men were taken to their homes and are getting along finely.

A WOMAN RECEIVES A STRAY SHOT.

Mrs. McGarvey, while sitting on the door steps of her residence on Mulberry alley, Twelfth ward, yesterday morning, received a pistol shot in the leg. The ball was fired by a police officer and was intended for a man whom he had under arrest, but who broke away from him and ran down the alley. Several children were also sitting on the steps at the time Mrs. McGarvey was shot.

A SERIOUS BUGGY-RIDE.

A Mr. Wattall, of this city, was out buggy-riding near Latrobe, with a Miss Hall, on the Fourth. While attempting to cross a bridge over the creek they met another turn-out, and the bridge not being wide enough to admit of the passage of two teams, Mr. Wattall attempted to back out with his vehicle. He did not accomplish it successfully, the buggy going over a ravine at the end of the bridge, and its occupants with it. Wattall was not badly injured, but the lady received injuries which may prove fatal.

A MISHAP WHILE WINDOW WASHING.

Mrs. Leonard Kern was engaged yesterday morning washing the second-story widows of the house at 44 Ross street. She was also standing on a ladder, which suddenly gave way, precipitating Mrs. K. to the ground, and inflicting serious injuries. She was taken to her home on Spring Garden Run.

The Christian Sabbath.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the recent controversy in this city, between the secular and religious press, the subject under discussion is based upon a mere opinion. Augustin says—"It avails not what I say, what you say, what he says, but what God saith."

How would we discover the primitive mode of observing the Lord's Supper? By the manner in which it is observed in churches of the present day, in Europe or America? Just as well might we attempt to prove the manner in which the primitive churches observed the first day of the week, quoting for example, the history of the world, Christ, previous to, and after the dawn of the Reformation.

As ample justice has been done the observance of the Jewish Sabbath, and the fact acknowledged on both sides, that the primitive Christians met on the first day of the week, we will not enter into a discussion in regard to the abrogation of the seventh day; the first day would be equally as much a seventh, as the last day of the week, and as soon as we have important consideration, is, how did the primitive Christians observe this day? There seems on both sides, a tortuitous way of getting at it. History, both ancient and modern, is ransacked, to prove the position, whereas, the practice of nations, churches, or individuals, cannot set aside God's teaching.

It is argued, again, by the secular press, that the Savior walked with his disciples through a corn field, (or grain field) on the Jewish Sabbath, and that because the disciples were hungry, they eat the grain, rubbing it in their hands, that it countenances pleasure excursions on the Sabbath, and an entire desecration of God's holy day. But so far from being a fact, it proves how just views the Pharisees were of any infraction of God's law, that even this was made a cause of offence. Still the first day of the week had not been instituted. We will therefore require to follow the Savior and his disciples till after the crucifixion.

How, then, would we arrive at a knowledge of how this day was observed? Were the Pharisees converted, or the Jewish nation? Christians were told, he, and evil spoke of, and to understand how they observed the first day, it would be necessary to follow them, when at evening, on the first day of the week, the doors being shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of Jews, we see how they observed the Christian Sabbath.

It was a day to them full of hallowed recollections; the awful sufferings, humiliation and degradation of their Redeemer, whose presence they brought before them, in his broken body and shed blood. There could be no levity there, as they contemplated the love of Christ and the awful cost at which their redemption was obtained. It is true they might rejoice with joy unspeakable, but it was a joy which the world could neither give, or take away.

Paul was a mighty orator, although not as regards his person, for could I describe a preacher such as Paul, "as his bodily appearance was weak, and his speech contemptible, or as he says himself, "although rude in speech, yet not in knowledge." He was not very popular, otherwise his bonds and imprisonment would not have awaited him every place he went. With all his eloquence, he could not convert the world; or yet when sent bound prisoner to Rome, could he evangelize the heathen nation. If we look, therefore, for know how this primitive Christians in Rome observed the first day of the week, it would be necessary to accompany Paul into his own hired house, where he dwelt two whole years, and "taught all that came unto him." He was only a tent maker, and although "that in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." Paul was, however, not sufficiently eloquent, or his preaching was foolishness to them, but however it may be, the great Apostle desired not the applause of men.

It must be evident that Christianity as taught in the New Testament Scriptures is a thing the world knows nothing of. The world dieth in wickedness; and again. "The world knoweth me not." Also it is declared, "That whosoever loveth the world, the love of the Father is not in him, and as pointedly the Apostle says, "I sought to please men then am I not the servant of Christ." The world, however, can not discriminate between "the foolishness of preaching," and foolish preaching.

It is foolish to attempt to prove how the primitive Christians observed this day, by the manner it was observed by merely nominal Christian, possessed only of "the form, but denying the power thereof." Neither the Savior, or any of his followers, took any part in the frivolities of the world. Whilst the world is full of religion, is it not a fact, that there is very little Christianity in it? That "they are lovers of pleasure, more than lovers of God."

To draw an inference, as has been done, from the manner the Sabbath is observed in Germany, is equally foolish, if, as the celebrated Spurgeon remarks, "All Europe is gone back to Popery and Infidelity." However it may be, the Sabbath is certainly not observed by them all infidels, one thing is certain, that there is a rapidly growing desecration of the Christian, or Protestant Sabbath. The whole effort seems to be to convert that day into a day of recreation that will bring upon us, as surely as it did in France, a reign of terror."

VERITAS.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second